

44-642 M.  
CITY OF WAKEFIELD.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

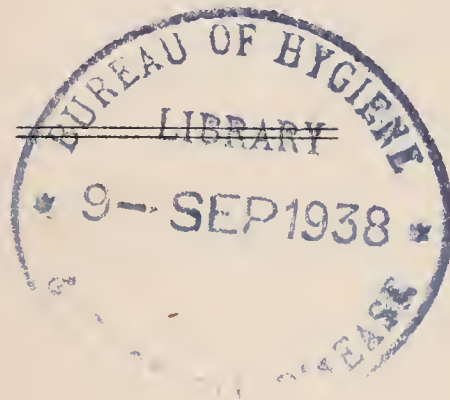
MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1937



CITY OF WAKEFIELD.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1937

# INDEX.

	Page
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic .. .. .	22 77
Ante-Natal Clinic .. .. .	21 98
Artificial Sunlight Clinic .. .. .	21 114
Atmospheric Pollution .. .. .	34
Bacteriological Examinations .. .. .	81
Births .. .. .	8
Blindness .. .. .	123
Canal Boats .. .. .	32
Cancer .. .. .	11 83
Cerebrospinal Fever .. .. .	72
Child Welfare Centres.. .. .	20 109
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	32
Contraception .. .. .	106
Deaths .. .. .	9
Dental Treatment of Expectant Mothers .. .. .	101
Diphtheria .. .. .	70
Disinfection .. .. .	81
Drainage, etc. .. .. .	23
Enteric Fever .. .. .	72
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces .. .. .	54
Food and Drugs .. .. .	42
Health—Education .. .. .	125
Health Visitors—Home Visiting .. .. .	108
Hospitals, Municipal Isolation .. .. .	74 92
Hospitals, Maternity .. .. .	101
Housing, General .. .. .	57
Houses Let in Lodgings .. .. .	33
Infant Life Protection .. .. .	108
Infantile Mortality .. .. .	12
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	89
Laboratory Facilities .. .. .	19 81
Local Government Act, 1929 .. .. .	22
Marriages .. .. .	6
Maternal Mortality .. .. .	13 20
Maternity and Child Welfare .. .. .	96
Maternity and Nursing Homes, Private .. .. .	20 98
Measles .. .. .	73
Mental Deficiency .. .. .	118
Meteorological Table .. .. .	126
Midwives .. .. .	18 19 105



# INDEX (Continued).

								Page
Milk Supply .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Nursing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Offensive Trades .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Officers—Public Health .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 111 114
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Population, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Post-natal Clinic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 105
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 107
Rag Flock Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Rat Repression .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Sanitary Inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
School Medical Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Shops Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Statistics—General .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 7
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 12 85
Tuberculosis Dispensary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 88
Tuberculosis—Sanatoria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Vaccination .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 95
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,  
KING STREET,  
WAKEFIELD,  
10th May, 1938.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of Wakefield.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1937. In doing so, I should like to record that the Report is the result of admirable team-work on the part of the members of my staff.

Dr. Stevenson, Deputy Medical Officer, has compiled the figures and written the sections dealing with Immunisation against Diphtheria, Orthopaedics and Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy.

Dr. Eeles' careful analytical reports on the Maternity and Child Welfare Services are so well known by now that the present one calls for no special comment, but merits, as usual, high commendation.

Mr. W. Crook, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng), contributes his first report on the Ante-Natal Clinic's Dental Service. Mr. Crook took over the work from our School Dental Officer on 1st September, 1937, and the value of this branch of preventive medicine has been maintained at its previous high level.

Mr. Roberts, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, gives much material to occupy the attention of those who follow closely the developments within the City and he clearly shows that the past year has been an important one in the Department's efforts to keep Wakefield at least abreast of comparable cities in matters of housing, food supply and sanitation.

Mr. Morris (Chief Clerk), Mr. Shaw (Statistical Clerk), and all my departmental colleagues deserve my sincere thanks for their loyal support and ungrudging assistance throughout the year.

I feel I cannot close this introductory note without making reference to a serious loss sustained by this Department during the year. The friend of all with whom he came into professional contact, as well as a surgeon of undoubted skill and repute,

Dr. J. W. Thomson, who died on 8th October, 1937, is deeply mourned by a large circle of his former patients who owe so much to him. As our Consulting Surgeon, particularly in the Maternity Services of the City, he held a unique position and those of us who were his professional colleagues felt considerably the poorer when he was taken from us. Dr. Thomson's tremendous devotion to duty, his unfailing cheerfulness and constant giving of himself to his patients, even when he must have known that his own health was failing irreparably, gave astounding evidence of courage, determination and all the qualities of a great gentleman. He will long be remembered and honoured in Wakefield.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK ALLARDICE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,300
Population (a) Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,311
(b) Estimated by Registrar-General, mid-year, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,250
Number of Inhabited Houses							
(a) Census, 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,259
(b) End of 1937, according to Rate Books							15,860
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	£370,464
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1937-8	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,406

**Population.**

The total population at the middle of 1937, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 59,250. The institutional population was 3,587, of which 3,137 were non-residents and 450 were residents. The net population, excluding non-residents, was therefore 56,113.

It will be noted that the population of the City at the middle of 1937 is estimated by the Registrar-General to have been slightly less than the actual enumerated population at the 1931 Census. It is probably true that the rate of increase since the 1931 Census has not been as high as in the years preceding 1931, but there appears to be no reason to believe that a decrease is taking place.

**Marriages.**

520 marriages were celebrated, equal to a marriage rate of 18.7 persons married per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.4 in 1936, 16.6 in 1935, 15.2 in 1934, and 16.4, the average for the ten years 1927-36. The number of marriages was 29 more than in 1936.



# EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF 1937.

(including provisional figures for England and Wales and the Large Towns, where available).

	Total	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 of the population			Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)			Rate per 1,000 Live Births only		
				Wakefield	England & Wales	Large Towns	Wakefield	England & Wales	Large Towns	Wakefield	England & Wales	Large Towns
Live Births (corrected) ..	819	440	379	14.7	14.9	14.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillbirths (corrected) ..	49	25	24	0.88	0.60	0.67	56.45	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths, all causes (crude)	688	357	329	12.3	} 12.4	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths, corrected for comparability ..	—	—	—	13.3			—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.94	—	—	0.97	—
(a) Sepsis ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.15	2.17	—	1.22	2.26	—
(b) Other Causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.15	3.11	—	1.22	3.23	—
(c) Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths under 1 year of age:	45	30	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	58	62
Total.. ..	44	29	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—
Legitimate ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from—	86	39	47	1.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer ..	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	7	2	5	0.13	0.07	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	2	—	2	0.04	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	5.8	7.9

## **Births.**

Excluding 214 non-resident, and including 16 resident births which occurred outside the City, the total number of live births registered in the City during 1937 was 819 (440 males and 379 females) giving a birth rate of 14.7 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.6 in 1936, and 16.9 the average for the ten years 1927-36. The birth rate in England and Wales in 1937 was 14.9 and in the Large Towns 14.9.

Of the live births, 34 (3.9 per cent.) were illegitimate. The number of still births registered was 49 (25 males and 24 females), excluding 14 outward transfers and including 1 inward transfer.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, (re-enacted in the Public Health Act, 1936), 1,079 births were notified, 481 from dwelling-houses and 598 from institutions. Of the home confinements 195 were attended by doctors and 286 by midwives. (Births are given as attended by doctors when doctors were booked for the confinement, and by midwives when midwives only were booked, irrespective of whether doctors were called in by midwives under the rules of the Central Midwives Board). The institution births include 532 in the Maternity Hospital, 16 in the County White Rose Hospital, 47 in private maternity homes, 1 in the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital, 1 in Clayton Hospital, and 1 in a private nursing home within the City. Of the institution confinements, 449 were attended by midwives and 149 by doctors.

Of the registered births, 18 (2.2 per cent.) were not notified, compared with 2.7 per cent. in 1936 and 3.4 per cent. in 1935. 60 (5.6 per cent.) of the notified births were still births.

## **Remarks on the Birth Rate.**

The Birth Rate continues to decline, there having been almost exactly one birth less per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1936. This is a serious fact and all the more so when it is remembered that there were 29 more marriages than in 1936 and actually 47 more than in 1935.

The recorded birth rate of 14.7 per 1,000 of the population is less than the average for the country as a whole. Such a low record gives food for reflection, especially occurring in a mining and industrial area, where, as a rule, the figure is higher than that for the whole country.

It was noted last year that the proportion of male births had not reached the generally recognised figure. This year, it



has to be recorded that there were 440 male births compared with 379 female births, equal to 116.1 males to 100 females, which is very considerably in excess of the accepted normal of 105 : 100.

### Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1937.

Cause of Death		Nett deaths at the sub-joined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the district.									
		Total at All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 years and over.
All Causes	Males ..	357	30	3	2	6	9	34	102	92	79
	Females ..	329	15	3	6	5	16	36	77	84	87
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..		2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..		7	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza ..		28	1	—	1	—	1	3	5	10	7
Encephalitis Lethargica		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		27	1	—	—	1	8	9	6	2	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..		8	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—
Syphilis ..		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ..		4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Cancer ..		86	—	—	—	—	1	10	39	22	14
Diabetes ..		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.		62	—	—	—	—	—	3	24	20	15
Heart Disease ..		179	—	—	—	2	—	9	41	68	59
Aneurysm ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases ..		21	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	8
Bronchitis ..		35	2	—	—	—	—	3	8	8	14
Pneumonia (all forms)		38	6	1	2	1	2	7	9	7	3
Other Respiratory Diseases ..		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..		4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Diarrhoea, etc. ...		3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ..		4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ..		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ..		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases ..		11	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..		13	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	4	3
Puerperal Sepsis ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ..		31	30	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Senility ..		47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	37
Suicide ..		10	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	1	1
Other Violence ..		17	—	1	—	—	3	5	5	3	—
Other Defined Causes		28	1	2	—	3	1	6	8	4	3
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ..		2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		686	45	6	8	11	25	70	179	176	166

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during 1937 was 1,112, including 455 non-residents. In addition, 29 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 686 (357 males and 329 females), giving a crude death rate of 12.3 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 14.1 in 1936 and 13.2 the average for the ten years 1927-36.

In order to make the above crude death rate comparable with the rates in other areas, where population may be constituted differently from that of Wakefield, it is necessary to apply a "comparability factor," calculated for each area by the Department of the Registrar-General. In the case of Wakefield, the factor is 1.08, which gives a rate of 13.3 corrected for comparability with the rates for other areas which have been adjusted in a similar manner. The corresponding rate last year was 15.2, and in 1935, 14.4.

In 1937, the number of deaths was 112 less than in 1936. The 1937 general death rate in England and Wales was 12.4 and in the Large Towns 12.5.

219 (32 per cent.) of the resident deaths occurred in public institutions within the City.

The number and percentage of deaths at the various age periods were :—

Age period			No. of deaths 1937	Percentage of total deaths 1937	Percentage of total deaths 1936
Under 1 year	..	..	45	6.6	8.8
1— 2 years	..	..	6	0.9	1.4
2— 5	..	..	8	1.2	2.5
5—15	..	..	11	1.6	2.9
15—25	..	..	25	3.6	3.0
25—45	..	..	70	10.2	7.6
45—65	..	..	179	26.1	30.8
65—75	..	..	176	25.6	21.9
75 years and over	..	..	166	24.2	21.1
Total	..	..	686	100.0	100.0

The following table gives the chief causes of death :—

	No. of deaths 1937			Percentage of deaths from all causes	
	Total	Males	Females	1937	1936
Heart Disease ..	179	88	91	26.1	25.8
Cancer .. .. .	86	39	47	12.5	11.2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	62	32	30	9.0	9.9
Senility .. .. .	47	22	25	6.8	6.0
Pneumonia .. .. .	38	23	15	5.5	6.1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	35	16	19	5.1	5.6
Bronchitis .. .. .	35	18	17	5.1	4.5
Congenital Debility, Malformations, and Premature Birth ..	31	20	11	4.5	4.8

There were 179 deaths from Heart Disease (88 males and 91 females) giving a death rate of 3.21 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.64 in 1936 and 2.30, the average for the ten years 1927-36. 94 per cent. of the deaths were of persons 45 years of age and over, 71 per cent. persons 65 years of age and over, and 33 per cent. persons 75 years of age and over.

There were 86 deaths from Cancer (39 males and 47 females) giving a death rate of 1.54 compared with 1.57 in 1936 and 1.53 the average for the ten years 1927-36. The number of deaths was 3 less than in 1936.

There were 62 deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage (32 males and 30 females) giving a death rate of 1.11 compared with 1.40 in 1936 and 1.21 the average for the ten years 1927-36. The number of deaths was 17 less than in 1936.

There were 38 deaths from Pneumonia (23 males and 15 females) giving a death rate of 0.68 compared with 0.87 in 1936 and 0.92 the average for the ten years 1927-36. The number of deaths was 11 less than in 1936.

There were 35 deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) (16 males and 19 females) giving a death rate of 0.62 compared with 0.79 in 1936 and 0.84 the average for the ten years 1927-36. The number of deaths was 10 less than in 1936.



There were 27 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (12 males and 15 females), giving a death rate of 0.48, compared with 0.58 in 1936 and 0.64, the average for the ten years 1927-36. The number of deaths was 6 less than in 1936.

There were 8 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (4 males and 4 females), giving a death rate of 0.14, compared with 0.21 in 1936 and 0.20, the average for the ten years 1927-36. The number of deaths was 4 less than in 1936.

There were 2 deaths of infants under 2 years of age from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, giving a death rate of 2.4 per 1,000 live births (1937), compared with 6.8 in 1936 and 9.8 the average for the ten years 1927-36. The corresponding rate for England and Wales in 1937 was 5.8 and for the Large Towns 7.9.

### Infantile Mortality.

The number of infantile deaths (under one year of age) was 45 (30 males and 15 females), giving an infantile mortality rate of 55 per 1,000 live births, compared with 79 in 1936 and 72, the average for the ten years 1927-36. The corresponding rate for England and Wales in 1937 was 58 and for the Large Towns 62.

In the first quarter of the year, the rate was 97, in the second quarter 34, in the third quarter 28, and in the fourth quarter 59. The legitimate infantile mortality was 56 per 1,000 legitimate live births and the illegitimate mortality 28 per 1,000 illegitimate live births, although the numbers involved in the latter rate are too small to be of real significance.

The neo-natal mortality (i.e., the mortality during the first four weeks of life) was 39 per 1,000 live births, compared with 41 in 1936 and 35 the average for the ten years 1927-36.

The infantile mortality in the various Wards of the City was as follows :—

South Westgate ..	118	North Westgate ..	65	Alverthorpe	19
Primrose Hill ..	115	St. John's ..	45	Sandal ..	14
Belle Vue ..	89	Eastmoor ..	37	Northgate ..	—
Calder ..	74	Kirkgate ..	23		

The causes of infantile mortality were : Congenital debility, malformations and premature birth 30, Pneumonia 6, Bronchitis 2, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 2, Influenza 1, Whooping Cough 1, Respiratory Tuberculosis 1, Other Causes 2.

60 per cent. of the infantile deaths occurred during the first week of life, 71 per cent. in the first month, and 84 per cent. in the first six months.

The mortality among males was 68 per 1,000 male births and among females 40 per 1,000 female births.

### **Maternal Mortality.**

There was one maternal death from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition, giving a mortality of 1.15 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, or 1.22 per 1,000 live births only, compared with 5.44 per 1,000 total births and 5.67 per 1,000 live births in 1936, and 6.65 per 1,000 live births the average for the ten years 1927-36.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales are 3.11 per 1,000 total births and 3.23 per 1,000 live births.

The death occurred in the Municipal Maternity Hospital.

### **Violence.**

The 17 deaths from Violence (other than Suicide) included 7 from vehicular (road) accidents, 4 from drowning, 2 from colliery accidents, 1 from a railway accident, and 1 from pyaemia and septic pneumonia following puncture of finger by a splinter of wood.

There were also 10 suicidal deaths, 5 by coal-gas poisoning, 3 by drowning, and 2 in which deliberate precipitation in front of vehicles was the method chosen.

Of the deaths registered, inquests were held in 89 cases, 52 on residents and 37 on non-residents.

### **Remarks on the Death Rate.**

Apart from the fact that there were 112 fewer deaths than in 1936, the outstanding figure is probably the one recording deaths from Influenza. There were 28 such fatal issues, compared with 15 in 1936 and 13 in 1935. These were due to a sharp epidemic of the disease in the early part of the year. It had begun at the end of 1936 and the disease was of the type giving rise to acute myocarditis, which is a most fatal complication.

Just as 1936 had been notable for deaths from respiratory diseases, 1937 was notable for the absence of this particular group of causes in undue proportion, 104 being capable of such classification compared with 125 in 1936.

All forms of Tuberculosis showed a decrease in the number of deaths, there being six fewer from pulmonary disease and four less from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Cancer continued to take its toll at about the same rate as in 1936 and diabetes accounted for fully twice as many as in the previous year.

It is somewhat reassuring to note that the number of deaths from heart disease and from brain haemorrhages and associated conditions was considerably lower, the total being 241 compared with 285. The number of deaths among babies during the first month of life and attributable to conditions present before birth was 30, compared with 38 in 1936. Even more outstanding is the fact that deaths among children up to the age of five years totalled 59, compared with 101 in 1936, representing a reduction of 40 per cent. on last year's figure.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### Public Health Officers.

The following are the officers of the Public Health Department :—

Name.	Qualifications.	Office Held.
Frank Allardice	M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.) D.P.H. (Edin.)	Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer. School Ophthalmologist. Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Tuberculosis Officer. Medical Superintendent of Maternity Hospital and Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis. Certifying Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts.
John W. Pickup (Resigned 30th September, 1937)	M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Liverpool).	Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Deputy School Medical Officer. Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.



Name.	Qualifications.	Office Held.
Alan C. Stevenson (Junior Assist. M.O. until 30th Sept., 1937. Deputy M.O.H. from 1st Octo- ber, 1937)	B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R. C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin.) L.R.F.P. and S.G., M.R. C.P. (London) D.P.H. (London).	Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Deputy School Medical Officer. Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.
Jessie Eeles ..	M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.)	Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Resident Medical Officer at the Maternity Hospital. Assistant School Medical Officer.
James C. Boyle .. (Appointed 1st October, 1937)	M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin) L.M. (Dublin).	Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Assistant School Medical Officer. Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.
G. S. Cubitt ..	L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)	School Dental Officer. Dental Officer to the Ante- Natal Clinics, until 1st September, 1937.
J. W. Thomson (Resigned 31st March, 1937).	M.A., M.B., C.M.	Consultant Obstetric Sur- geon (part-time).
W. Gough ..	F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (London)	Consultant Obstetric Sur- geon (part-time)
W. Crook .. (Commenced 8th Sept., 1937)	L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).	Dental Officer to the Ante- Natal Clinics (Part-time).
T. M. Edward ..	M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)	Medical Officer for Venereal Diseases (Part-time).
H. L. Crockatt ..	M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds)	Consultant Orthopaedic Sur- geon (Part-time).
William Roberts	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Inspector of Nuisances, and (2) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.	Senior Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations. In- spector of Canal Boats.

Name.	Qualifications.	Office Held.
Wm. V. Hargreave (Resigned 5th April, 1937)	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Sanitary Inspectors (2) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (3) Sanitary Science	Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector. District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations.
John P. Whitehead	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Sanitary Inspectors (2) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector (from 13th April, 1937. District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations.
Herbert H. Johnson	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Sanitary Inspectors (2) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.	District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations.
Leslie J. Carter	Do. do.	Do. do.
George Cayton .. (Commenced 24th May, 1937)	Do. do.	Do. do.
Sarah S. Thorp ..	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Inspector of Nuisances, (2) Maternity and Child Welfare, and (3) Health Visitor and School Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors	Senior Health Visitor. Superintendent, Manygates Child Welfare Centre. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse.
Hilda Staniforth	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Inspector of Nuisances, (2) Health Visitor, and (3) School Nurse. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Health Visitor. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse. Superintendent, Eastmoor District Child Welfare Centre (held at Principal Centre).

Name.	Qualifications.	Office Held.
Hilda Robertshaw	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors	Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse. Superintendent, Thornes Lane District Child Welfare Centre (held at Principal Centre).
Maggie Dearden ..	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse. Superintendent, Snapethorpe Hall Child Welfare Centre.
Jennett Gardner	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse. Superintendent, South West- gate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Princi- pal Centre).
Hannah Bell ..	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse. Superintendent, Northgate District Child Welfare Cen- tre (held at Principal Cen- tre).
Olive I Burton ..	Trained Nurse. Certificates of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics for (1) Massage, and (2) Swedish Remedial Exercises. (3) Medical Electricity	Orthopaedic and Ultra- Violet Ray Clinic Nurse. Nurse at Principal Child Welfare Centre.
A. J. Peck ..	Trained Fever Nurse.	Matron of City Fever Hospital.
Kate P. Perkins	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate.	Matron, Maternity Hospital
Edward Heeley ..	M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Surgeon. Veterinary Inspector of Dairy Cows. (Part-time Officer).
F. W. Richardson	F.I.C.	Analyst of Food, Drugs and Fertilisers. (Part-time Officer.

Clerical Staff :—

**General.**

William V. Morris, Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer.  
 Ronald Shaw.  
 Edward Land.  
 Thomas P. McKniff.

**Maternity and Child Welfare.**

Beatrice Lake (Part-time School Medical Service).  
 Mary T. Kelly, Clerk and Assistant at Principal Child Welfare  
 Centre (Resigned 31st July, 1937).  
 Enid M. Turner, Clerk and Assistant at Principal Child  
 Welfare Centre (Commenced 19th July, 1937).

**School Medical Service.**

Herbert W. Tate.

**Sanitary Inspector's Office.**

John Holmes.  
 Alwyne Firth.  
 Patricia Walsh.

**Midwifery Service.**

Municipal District Midwives :—

Mrs. E. Illingworth.  
 Mrs. M. Bodkin (commenced 26th July, 1937).  
 Miss E. A. Halls, (commenced 26th July, 1937).  
 Miss E. M. Marshall (commenced 26th July, 1937).

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

**(a) General.**

This is chiefly provided by the local Nursing Association, which employs seven Nurses, in addition to the Superintendent. The Corporation has an arrangement with the Association for the home nursing of cases of puerperal pyrexia, when required.

**(b) Infectious Diseases.**

The Health Visitors render assistance in the home nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc.



## MIDWIVES.

**(a) Notifications of Intention to Practise.**

During 1937, 35 midwives gave notice of intention to practise, including 11 at the Maternity Hospital, 6 at the County Hospital, 2 at the West Riding Mental Hospital, and 4 at private Maternity Homes.

**(b) Midwives Act, 1936.****Service of Domiciliary Midwives.**

In pursuance of the Midwives Act, 1936, the Corporation took the necessary steps to institute a service of domiciliary midwives as required by the Act, viz. :—

(a) The appointment of three whole-time domiciliary district midwives, additional to the one already employed by the Corporation.

(b) An agreement with the Wakefield Victoria District Nurses Association, whereby the Association continues its Maternity Nursing Service, receiving a grant from the Corporation in respect of each case attended.

The new service came into operation on 26th July, 1937, and is working satisfactorily.

**Compensation.**

Under the terms of the Act, midwives in private practice who desire to do so may surrender their certificates within three years from the commencement of the Act, and receive compensation from the local authority in accordance with a scale laid down in the Act.

During 1937, one local midwife surrendered her certificate, and received the appropriate compensation from the Corporation.

**Laboratory Facilities.**

By arrangement with the West Riding County Council, the Wakefield Corporation is provided with facilities for pathological examinations at the County Hall Laboratory. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk, and pathological specimens. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the Wakefield Corporation water supply are made in the Laboratory of the West Riding Rivers Board. The chemical analysis of food, drugs and fertilisers is carried out by Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., of Bradford.

### Maternity and Nursing Homes.

One nursing home discontinued and was taken off the register during the year. The total number of homes remaining on the register at the end of the year was two. No new licences were issued during the year.

### Maternal Mortality.

Investigations are made into all maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia by Dr. Jessie Eeles, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Special reports on maternal deaths are sent to the Ministry of Health.

### Ambulance Facilities.

(1) For infectious cases. During the year, the Corporation entered into an agreement with the Wakefield and District Joint Smallpox Hospital Committee, by which, in return for an agreed annual payment, the Corporation undertook to provide an ambulance for the removal of cases of Smallpox, when required. This agreement necessitated the purchase of an additional ambulance by the Corporation, bringing the total number of ambulances owned by the Corporation for infectious disease purposes to three.

(2) For non-infectious and accident cases, 3 motor ambulances are provided at the police station.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

### (a) Child Welfare Centres.

Situation.	When open.	Doctor attending.	Health Visitor in charge.
Principal Child Welfare Centre, 15, Margaret Street.	<div> Monday  Tuesday  Wednesday  Thursday </div>	<div> Dr. Eeles  Dr. Stevenson  Dr. Boyle  Dr. Eeles </div>	<div> Miss Bell  Miss Staniforth  Miss Gardner  Miss Robertshaw </div>
Snapethorpe Hall Child Welfare Centre, Snapethorpe	Wednesday	Dr. Eeles	Miss Dearden
Manygates Park Child Welfare Centre, Barnsley Road.	Tuesday	Dr. Eeles	Miss Thorp

Each Centre is open from 2 to 5 p.m. on the days stated.



**(b) Ante-Natal Clinics.**

At the Maternity Hospital,	Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Manygates Park.	Thursday, 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
At the Principal Child	Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.
Welfare Centre, Margaret	
Street.	

**(c) Post-Natal Clinic.**

At the Maternity Hospital,	Thursday, 11.30 a.m.
Manygates Park.	

The ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics are conducted by Dr. Eeles.

**(d) School Clinics.**

An Inspection and Treatment Clinic for Minor Ailments is provided at the Town Hall Chambers, King Street, and is open daily. The Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics are held in the same building. Two branch clinics for minor ailments are now open, one at the Snapethorpe Council School, and one at the Child Welfare Centre, Manygates Park, Barnsley Road; both are open each day from 9 to 10 a.m.

**(e) Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

Is situated in Almshouse Lane, and is used jointly with the West Riding County Council. It is open on Thursday afternoons (2 to 4 p.m.) and Thursday evenings (6.30 to 7.30 p.m.)

**(f) Venereal Diseases Clinic.**

The Clinic for Venereal Diseases at the Clayton Hospital is in charge of Dr. T. M. Edwards, who holds every week two sessions for Men (Wednesday, 6 to 8 p.m., and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon), and two sessions for Women and Children (Monday, 4 to 6 p.m., and Friday, 3 to 5 p.m.) Provision is made at the Clinic for daily irrigation and other treatment, when required.

**(g) Orthopaedic Clinic.**

An Orthopaedic Clinic, provided by the Education Committee, is carried on at the Principal Child Welfare Centre in Margaret Street, and is also available for cases sent by the Health and Mental and Child Welfare Committees. Cases requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. Orthopaedic treatment can also be obtained at the Clayton Hospital.

**(h) Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.**

An Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic is provided by the Mental and Child Welfare Committee at the Principal Child Welfare Centre in Margaret Street, and is also available for cases sent by the Education and Health Committees.

**(i) Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.**

This Clinic, which was first commenced in February, 1932, is held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, every Monday afternoon.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.**

The arrangements made under the above Act were described in the Annual Report for 1931, and no changes have taken place during the year.

**POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.**

No material alterations in the arrangement for the above service have been made during the year.

The Corporation employ three District Medical Officers : Dr. J. B. Lyle, Dr. D. Downie, and Dr. J. J. Reynolds. Each deals with one of the three Medical Relief Districts of the City.

**HOSPITALS.**

No changes have taken place during the year.

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.****Water Supply.**

I am obliged to Mr. A. G. Beaumont, the Waterworks Engineer, for the following information :—

The rainfall on the Corporation's gathering grounds during the year 1937 was 21% below the average, the last six months being unusually dry. The minimum supply in the reservoirs in the middle of October was sufficient for 62 days. The consumption in the City and Out-districts averaged approximately 4 million gallons per day.

A Parliamentary Bill is being promoted in the session 1937-8. In order to be prepared for future expansion powers are being sought in the waterworks section to extend the period for the

completion of the Ryburn scheme, which would otherwise expire, to construct an impounding reservoir in the Rishworth valley, and a service reservoir at Newton Hill, near Wakefield.

In view of the anxiety throughout the country caused by the epidemic of typhoid fever at Croydon in October, it is desirable to state that the water supplied by the Wakefield Corporation has been maintained at a very high standard of purity. In all analyses, harmful bacteria, represented by the typical *B. coli*, were absent in samples of 100 millilitres, and the treatment of the water to prevent action on lead pipes has been effective. As a further safeguard the water has for several years been chlorinated in addition to being filtered.

Chemical and bacteriological analyses are made each month at the laboratories of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board, who take the samples independently, and copies of reports are furnished to the Medical Officer of Health, in addition to being scrutinised in the Waterworks Department. In order to check the process of treatment, periodical analyses are made of the raw water and at intermediate stages.

## DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, AND SEWAGE TREATMENT.

(I am obliged for the information given under this heading, and also under that of "Public Cleansing," to Mr. L. Ives, the City Surveyor).

### **Drainage, Sewerage, and Sewage Treatment.**

The work of reconstruction and enlargement of Brooksbank Sewer (Balne Lane to Westgate End) comprising the laying of nearly half a mile of concrete pipes (varying in size from 30 to 39 inches in diameter) has been commenced. The estimated cost is £7,000.



**Public Cleansing.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) Methods of Collecting dry house refuse.                       | The contents of the house bins are emptied into galvanised iron skips, and the refuse deposited into carts provided with canvas covers, also motor refuse collecting vehicles, fitted with roller canvas or wood covers. In a large number of cases the bins are now taken to the collecting vehicle and the contents deposited direct therein. |
| (b) Method of Collecting refuse from earth closets and privies    | Tub closets and privies (of which there are now very few) are emptied at night. The tubs are taken away complete and returned in a covered cart or covered motor wagon. The contents of the privies are loaded into a covered motor wagon.  |
| (c) Method of disposing of dry house refuse.                      | Controlled tipping.   |
| (d) Method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies. | Stacked and covered with soil on farm land and afterwards ploughed in.  |
| (e) Method of cleansing cesspools.                                | Contents pumped into horse drawn steel sludge tank.   |
| (f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents.           | Mostly spread on to grass land, exceptional cases deposited into sewers which immediately afterwards are properly flushed   |

**Ashbin Maintenance and Closet Accommodation.**

See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

## Swimming Baths.

The inadequacy of the present swimming pool has been realised for some considerable time and a new one, with all the attendant amenities, is in course of construction.

The existing pool measures 70 ft. 6 ins. by 30 ft. 3 ins. and has a capacity of 56,000 gallons. The depth varies from 2 ft. 6 ins. at one end to 6 ft. 0 ins. at the other. The filtering plant is in constant operation and deals with approximately 12,000 gallons per hour, so that a volume of water equivalent to the capacity of the pool passes through the filter every  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

As an additional safeguard against pollution, oxidation of organic material is efficiently carried out by the process of chlorination of the water. The amount of available chlorine gas in solution is from 0.2 to 0.5 parts per million.

The freshness of the water is maintained by feeding into the pool daily a volume of water from the mains, not less than ten per cent. of the capacity of the pool and usually about 6,000 gallons.

The new swimming pool which is in course of construction, will measure 100 ft. 0 ins. by 42 ft. 0 ins. and will vary in depth from 3 ft. to 10 ft. Sixteen slipper baths will be provided.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

*By William Roberts, Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

### Notices Served.

Informal Notices served .. .. .	310
Informal Notices complied with .. .. .	291
Statutory Notices served .. .. .	44
Statutory Notices complied with .. .. .	41
Notices outstanding at end of 1937 .. .. .	22
Number of Notices served under Section 125, Wakefield Corporation Act, 1934 ( <i>re</i> Ashbins)	390
Premises where work has been carried out by Verbal Notices or without Notice .. .. .	272
Letters sent .. .. .	241
Matters referred to City Surveyor .. .. .	180
Matters referred to Waterworks Engineer .. .. .	6
Matters referred to Housing Architect .. .. .	88
Complaints received .. .. .	733
Complaints confirmed .. .. .	690
Nuisances found .. .. .	256

## SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTION WORK.

The term "inspection" refers to the primary visit made to the premises. A "re-inspection" is a visit made after a notice has been given for the remedying of a defect, to ascertain the action taken to comply with such notice.

Total Number of Inspections made .. .. 15,976

Total Number of Re-inspections made .. .. 2,290

**Dwelling-houses.** *Inspections. Re-inspections.*

Ordinary .. .. .	1061	141
Infectious Disease .. .. .	266	86
Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	105	210
Housing Act, 1936 (Special Surveys, Clearance, etc., Areas) ..	1094	—
Properties Re-surveyed and Data Revised .. .. .	—	627
Housing Act, 1936 (Overcrowding Survey) .. .. .	726	272
Applicants for Municipal Houses..	582	—

**Sanitary Conveniences.**

Water Closets .. .. .	220	53
Privies and Tub Closets .. .. .	70	—
Urinals .. .. .	64	—

**Refuse Storage.**

Ashplaces .. .. .	196	143
Ashbins .. .. .	551	394

**Drains.**

Inspections .. .. .	154	83
Smoke Tests .. .. .	5	—
Chemical Tests .. .. .	5	—

**Sewers, Etc.**

Sewers .. .. .	30	—
Street Gullies .. .. .	111	55



**Factories and Workshops.**

Factories .. .. .	18	11
Workshops (excluding Bakehouses)	171	—
Workshops (including Restaurant Kitchens and Stables) ..	20	11
Bakehouses (Factory) .. ..	20	3
Bakehouses (Non-Factory) .. ..	106	6
Outworkers .. .. .	2	—

**Miscellaneous.**

Borough Market .. .. .	164	—
Butchers' Shops (Stalls, etc.) ..	951	—
Cold Stores .. .. .	15	—
Common Lodging Houses .. ..	72	5
Canal Boats .. .. .	24	—
Cowsheds .. .. .	110	13
Cattle Market .. .. .	50	—
Dairies, Milkshops and Milk Stores	353	—
Dangerous Structures .. ..	22	—
Entertainment Houses .. ..	26	—
Fishmongers' Shops and Stalls ..	820	—
Houses Let in Lodgings .. ..	75	12
Ice Cream Premises .. ..	39	—
Meetings with Owners and Trades- men .. .. .	581	—
Miscellaneous (including Cesspools, Water Courses, Refuse Tips, etc.) .. .. .	52	17
Offensive Trades (including Fish Fryers) .. .. .	204	11
Piggeries .. .. .	35	19
Slaughterhouses—Public .. ..	1193	—
Private .. .. .	2321	—
Special Notices of Slaughter ..	46	—
Smoke Observations .. ..	85	—
Schools .. .. .	58	—
Shops (Shops Act) .. ..	57	51
Streets or Back Roads .. ..	37	—
Special Visits (not classified) ..	2716	—
Van Dwellings .. .. .	24	—
Visits to premises <i>re</i> Rat Infestation	167	9
Yards and Courts .. .. .	127	58

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875-1936.

### Dwelling-houses.

Cleansed or Limewashed	..	..	..	..	131
Overcrowding Abated	..	..	..	..	15
Lighting Improved	..	..	..	..	—
Ventilation Improved	..	..	..	..	17
Roofs Repaired	..	..	..	..	32
Eaves, Spouts or Rain Water Fall Pipes repaired	..				35
External Walls, Chimneys, repaired or re-pointed	..				18
Inside Walls, Ceilings, etc., repaired	..	..	..		106
New Floors laid or repaired	..	..	..	..	25
Floors Ventilated	..	..	..	..	1
Doors Repaired	..	..	..	..	4
Fireplaces, etc. repaired	..	..	..	..	22
Water Supply improved	..	..	..	..	2
Wells abolished	..	..	..	..	—
Yards Paved	..	..	..	..	28
Yards Cleansed	..	..	..	..	18
Food Stores Improved	..	..	..	..	2
Washing Accommodation Improved	..	..	..	..	4
Living Vans Removed	..	..	..	..	—
Dangerous Structures Removed	..	..	..	..	3
Coal Stores Improved	..	..	..	..	2

### Drains.

Opened out for Inspection	..	..	..	..	2
Repaired	..	..	..	..	41
Reconstructed	..	..	..	..	2
Inspection Chambers Constructed	..	..	..	..	2
Drains Choked	..	..	..	..	371
Drains Cleansed by Corporation Drain Cleanser	..				290
Drains Cleansed by Owners	..	..	..	..	81
New Drain provided	..	..	..	..	7
Cesspool Repaired	..	..	..	..	2

### Accumulations Removed.

Manure	..	..	..	..	..	9
Other	..	..	..	..	..	53
Manure receptacles provided	..	..	..	..	..	3

### Animals, Poultry, Etc.

Nuisance abated	..	..	..	..	..	5
-----------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

**Ashbins and Ashplaces.**

Moveable Galvanised Iron Ashbins Renewed (at Shops, Stores, etc.) .. .. .	23
Moveable Galvanised Iron Ashbins provided in lieu of Ashpits .. .. .	257
Dry Ashplaces Abolished .. .. .	115
Dry Ashplaces Repaired .. .. .	—

**Urinals.**

Urinals cleansed or improved .. .. .	3
New Urinals provided .. .. .	2
Repaired .. .. .	4
Abolished .. .. .	2

**Sinks.**

New Sinks provided .. .. .	18
Sink Waste Pipes Trapped .. .. .	3
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired .. .. .	16
Other Waste Pipes Repaired .. .. .	2

**Piggeries.**

Swine Removed .. .. .	4
-----------------------	---

**Water Closets.**

Cleansed or Limewashed .. .. .	9
Repaired .. .. .	60
Additional Provided .. .. .	15
Reconstructed .. .. .	7

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED  
OUT UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

**Dwelling Houses.**

Roofs Repaired .. .. .	26
Eaves Spouts or Rain Water Fall Pipes Repaired ..	14
External Walls, Chimneys, etc. Repaired or Re-pointed	62
Inside Walls, Ceilings, etc., Repaired .. .. .	134
New Floors Laid or Repaired .. .. .	50
Fireplaces, Ovens or Set Pots Repaired .. .. .	60
Stairways Repaired .. .. .	4
Ventilation Improved .. .. .	102
Doors Repaired .. .. .	37
Washing Accommodation Improved .. .. .	1

Food Stores Provided or Improved	..	..	..	6
Yards Paved	..	..	..	35
Water Supply Improved	..	..	..	—

**Drains.**

Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

**Sinks.**

New Sinks Provided	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sink Waste Pipes Trapped	..	..	..	..	—	
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired	..	..	..	..	18	

**Water Closets.**

Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
----------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

**Closet Accommodation.**

The closet accommodation in the City is as follows :—

Water Closets (including 289 Trough Closets)	..	17,100
Privies	..	34
Pail Closets	..	15

Two pail closets were abolished during 1937, and the number of closets of the conservancy type remaining in the City is as follows :—

Privy Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
(33 attached to dwelling-houses, and 1 for use at a workshop)							
Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
(8 attached to dwelling-houses, and 7 for use at workshops).							

The closets are situated in the following Municipal Wards :—

Alverthorpe (1 privy Closet), North Westgate (1 privy closet), South Westgate (7 Privy Closets, 5 pail Closets), St. John's (1 Privy Closet, 1 Pail Closet), Eastmoor (1 privy Closet, 1 Pail Closet), Primrose Hill (1 privy Closet, 7 Pail Closets), Calder (2 Privy Closets, 1 Pail Closet), Belle Vue (6 Privy Closets), Sandal (14 Privy Closets).

During the year, 22 trough closets were abolished at properties, principally included in clearance areas, under the Housing Act.



## REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

The service of notices for the provision and renewal of ashbins under the terms of Section 125 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, is carried out through the Health Department, and the following is a summary giving details of the results due to the operation of the Section since its inception.

Total Number of Ashbins operating under the Maintenance Scheme at the end of 1936 .. ..	2021
Number of Ashbins placed on Maintenance during 1937—	
Ashbins supplied by the Corporation ..	325
Ashbins supplied by Owner .. ..	65
	<hr/> 390
	<hr/> 2411
Ashbins discontinued due to demolition of Properties during 1937 .. .. .	160
	<hr/>
Total number of Ashbins in City on Maintenance at the end of 1937 .. .. .	2251
	<hr/>
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under Maintenance Scheme during 1937 .. .. .	36
	<hr/>

In addition to the above all the ashbins serving dwelling-houses on the Municipal Estates are under the Maintenance Scheme.

This scheme empowers the local Authority to supply and maintain ashbins, and came into operation in July, 1927. The owner is required to pay for the first standard sized dustbin, and the same is maintained thereafter by the Corporation at an annual charge (in Wakefield for the sum of one shilling). The provision and maintenance of ashbins is a scheme which is to be commended from the point of view of hygienic storage and collection, and the operation of such a scheme will undoubtedly be a greater benefit as time goes on.

During the year a total of 115 dry ashplaces have been abolished and ashbins substituted for the storage of domestic refuse. The abolition of this type of storage accommodation is a decided sanitary improvement, both as regards storage at the house, and also in respect of removal to the place of destruction. It is to be hoped that this objectionable form of refuse store will in the near future be entirely dispensed with.

## CANAL BOATS.

During 1937, 24 canal boats were inspected and the boats were occupied by 36 adult males and 7 adult females. No children were found to be occupying any of the boats inspected. With the exception of one instance, all the boats inspected were found to comply with the requirements of the Canal Boats Act, etc., and the regulations made thereunder. The infringements found were the absence of registration certificate and the boat was not properly marked. One of the cabins was also found to be unfit for occupation. The contraventions stated were in connection with one boat, and were remedied after the service of a notice.

No boats were registered during the year and the number on the register remains at six.

## RAT REPRESSION.

The prevalence of rats in the City has the tendency to increase due, no doubt, to demolition of many old properties during recent times. It has been necessary to investigate 32 complaints as to rat infestation, and in 9 cases it was necessary to cause the execution of works in order to make the premises rat proof.

During the period 1st to 6th November arrangements were made for the holding of "Rat Week," and many forms of publicity were put into operation in order to draw attention to the need for combating this National menace.

At the same time, in spite of all the publicity given to the subject, it is disappointing to find that more active steps are not taken to rid the City of this objectionable rodent. If it could be possible for united action to be taken, say for a period of 12 months, much good would accrue, not to mention the financial gain resulting from same. Until some form of whole-hearted action is taken by removing existing seats of harbour and attraction, no tangible reduction in the number of rats in the City will be effected.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1937	..	..	9
For Both Sexes	..	..	2
For Men Only	..	..	7
Number of Persons Registered for	..	..	509

The houses have been regularly inspected throughout the year, and have generally been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

At the end of the year the Health Committee gave special consideration with regard to the several Common Lodging Houses in the City, in the light of the requirements set out in the Public Health Act, 1936. It is found that the demand for this type of accommodation is steadily declining, the result being that more than half the beds available are not used.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register at end of 1937	..	..	12
Number taken off during the year..	..	..	3
Number put on during the year	..	..	—
Total Accommodation (Adults) at end of 1937	..		322

The following matters have been dealt with in connection with contraventions of the bye-laws :—

Overcrowding Abated..	..	..	..	..	6
Cleansing (Vermin Infestation)	..	..	..	..	1

The number of recognised houses let in lodgings has been reduced by 3 during the year on account of the demolition of the properties. The houses remaining have been subjected to regular inspection and have been maintained in fairly satisfactory condition.

It has been necessary to cause sub-letting to be discontinued at 13 houses unsuitable for the purpose during the year. The houses referred to were discovered during ordinary routine inspection.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

## Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1937.

TABLE I.

No. of Boilers	No. of Observations.	Dense Black Smoke—Minutes in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.									
		Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	4	5	5-10	10-15	15-20
1	36	17	4	10	1	1	2	—	—	1	—
2	25	7	1	4	7	2	1	1	2	—	—
3	12	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiln	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	85	41	7	18	8	3	3	1	3	1	—

TABLE II.

Year	No. of Observations.	Dense Black Smoke—Minutes in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hour—Percentage.														
		Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	4	5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45
1923	257	34.6	—	11.2	7.3	5.8	6.6	7.7	11.6	5.0	4.2	3.5	1.1	8.3	0.3	—
1924	740	44.7	—	10.4	7.1	7.0	5.1	4.8	10.6	6.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	—	—
1925	318	52.2	—	12.2	10.6	9.6	3.4	3.4	5.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	—	—	—	—
1926	315	48.6	—	14.6	5.7	4.1	4.1	2.2	13.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	0.9	—	0.3	0.6
1927	925	57.9	—	9.5	8.6	2.2	5.4	0.2	8.8	4.7	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	—	—
1928	532	77.1	—	6.0	5.2	2.4	2.8	0.9	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—
1929	76	59.21	—	5.26	13.1	6.6	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	93	65.59	—	2.15	9.7	4.3	4.3	1.1	6.5	4.3	—	3.2	1.1	—	—	—
1931	55	60.00	—	16.36	3.63	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	—	—	3.63	—	—	—	—
1932	79	57.00	—	25.31	7.59	1.25	2.53	1.25	—	1.25	—	1.25	—	—	—	—
1933	48	50.00	—	29.16	6.25	4.08	—	2.08	8.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934	85	38.82	—	30.58	16.47	4.70	1.18	—	3.53	2.36	2.36	—	—	—	—	—
1935	69	44.93	—	18.84	17.39	10.14	4.35	2.90	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	56	44.64	—	23.21	14.28	7.14	1.78	3.57	3.57	—	1.78	—	—	—	—	—
1937	85	48.24	8.24	21.18	9.41	3.53	3.53	1.18	3.53	1.18	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE III.

## MONTHLY RECORD OF SOOT DEPOSITS IN STANDARD GAUGES, 1937.

Month	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile		
	Park Lodge Lane Station	Northgate Station	Clarence Park Station
January ..	18.93	40.75	8.69
February ..	20.93	37.15	8.05
March .. ..	15.54	28.36	12.17
April .. ..	16.42	37.42	11.80
May .. ..	22.92	38.52	8.82
June .. ..	21.98	43.95	14.48
July .. ..	25.94	27.55	9.29
August .. ..	15.47	26.43	11.74
September ..	14.96	12.76	7.18
October ..	—	—	13.85
November ..	14.08	22.72	9.32
December ..	21.09	19.50	8.95
Average per month . . .	18.93	30.46	10.36

TABLE IV.

## ANNUAL RECORD OF SOOT DEPOSIT IN STANDARD GAUGES IN WAKEFIELD FROM 1927 to 1937.

Year (Monthly Average)	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile		
	Park Lodge Lane Station	Northgate Station	Clarence Park Station
1927 .. ..	—	27.47	21.66
1928 .. ..	—	27.79	15.70
1929 .. ..	—	20.65	9.54
1930 .. ..	—	21.78	9.34
1931 .. ..	—	20.98	8.58
1932 .. ..	—	19.10	8.38
1933 .. ..	—	21.31	8.75
1934 .. ..	—	18.07	7.61
1935 .. ..	—	22.91	11.28
1936 .. ..	18.58	24.43	10.50
1937 .. ..	18.93	30.46	10.36

A total of 85 observations of Factory chimneys were made during the year, and it was necessary to serve six notices in the case of chimneys transgressing the limit of emission allowed under the bye-law of 1928, made in accordance with the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. In addition, 3 notices were served under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. The limit of emission under the bye-law is 3 minutes of black smoke in the half hour.

The figures as to the emission of black smoke from factory chimneys during the period of observation show a slight improvement on the previous year. At the same time, no general improvement in atmospheric pollution can yet be recorded, and until the majority of our population become more smoke conscious, no diminution in smoke emission is likely to be effected. It is a pity that our City has to be subjected to this continual pollution of the air, which, in addition to reducing the sun's rays, forms a costly item in the maintenance of buildings, etc., and in many other directions is detrimental to health. In view of the increased provision of gas and electricity for heating in the household, it was expected that some notable contribution would be made to reduce the amount of smoke emission from the domestic chimney. This optimistic outlook, however, has not been realised, and the domestic chimney is, no doubt, still the cause of a large amount of the pollution of the atmosphere. It is true to say that improvement has been made in the past, in connection with atmospheric pollution, but the provision of suitable smokeless fuels has not made the progress looked for, and it is fervently hoped that in the near future these fuels will be on the market for general utilisation.

The records of monthly soot deposits in the standard gauges in the City show that the Clarence Park Station has remained about the average during the year, but in the case of the Northgate Station, an increase is reported. It will be observed that no figures are recorded for the month of October at the Park Lodge Lane and Northgate Stations. This is due to interference with the gauge at the Park Lodge Lane Station, and at the Northgate Station owing to abnormal deposits, in consequence of the demolition of properties immediately adjoining. The demolition of properties in the near vicinity of the Northgate Station has, no doubt, had an influence in causing a general increase of deposit at the gauge during the whole of 1937.

It has to be recorded that no classes in Boiler Efficiency and Smoke Abatement were held during 1937, at the Technical College, on account of no students being available for the purpose.

The analyses of atmospheric deposit collected at the three stations in the City have again been undertaken by J. H. Garner, Esq., B.Sc., Chief Inspector of the West Riding Rivers Board, to whom our thanks are due for his continued interest and assistance in this matter.

## MILK SUPPLY.

### Registration of Cow-keepers, etc.

Cow-keepers and Milk Purveyors resident in the City.. 18

3 cow-keepers discontinued during the year.

2 cow-keepers were added to the register during the year.

Milk purveyors resident in the City .. .. 177

Milk Purveyors from districts outside the City .. 42

(Included in the Registered Milk Purveyors resident in the City are 126 who are registered to sell milk from a shop, in sealed bottles only).

28 milk Purveyors were added to the Register during the year (6 from districts outside the City).

76 Milk Purveyors discontinued business during the year (7 from districts outside the City).

In one instance a registered retail purveyor residing outside the City was removed from the register by order of the Magistrates, for a period of 12 months.

The cowsheds and dairies have been regularly inspected throughout the year, and in addition the cowsheds and cows have been subject to inspection by the Veterinary Officer, at intervals of four months.

The following defects and contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were remedied during the year :—

### Dairies.

Limewashing .. .. .	3
Cleansing .. .. .	3
New Dairy Constructed .. .. .	1
Defective Floors .. .. .	2
Sterilising Room Provided .. .. .	1
Yard Paving .. .. .	1
Retailing Milk on Unregistered Premises .. .. .	1

**Cowsheds.**

Cleansing of Mistals .. .. .	8
Accumulation of Manure .. .. .	3
Caps and Overalls Provided .. .. .	4
Stools Requiring Cleansing .. .. .	3
Limewashing .. .. .	1
Defective Cowstandings .. .. .	1
Yards Cleansed .. .. .	1
Yards Paved .. .. .	3
Channels Cleansed .. .. .	6
Manure Pit Repaired .. .. .	1
New Cowhouse Constructed (additional) .. .. .	1

**Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

During the year 77 samples of the several grades of milks were submitted for bacteriological examination to the County Health Department Laboratory. The following table sets out in detail the samples and the result of the examination.



(a) No. of Samples Taken

(b) Result of Examination

MONTH	GRADE OF MILK						RESULT OF EXAMINATION.					
	ORDINARY		ACCREDITED		TUBERCULIN TESTED		METHYLENE-BLUE TEST		PHOSPHATASE TEST		PLATE COUNT TEST	
	Pro-duced inside City	Pro-duced outside City	In	Out	In	Out	No.	Un-satis-factory	Per-centage.	No.	Un-satis-factory	Per-centage.
January	2	3	1	—	—	—	6	1	16.6	—	—	—
February	3	4	1	—	—	—	8	1	12.5	—	—	—
March	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	25.0	—	—	—
April	—	3	1	—	—	1	4	1	25.0	2	—	—
May	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	20.0	—	—	—
June	2	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	16.6	—	—	—
July	4	5	1	—	—	—	10	7*	70.0	—	—	—
August	—	5	—	—	—	1	6	2	33.3	—	—	—
September	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	1	33.3	1	—	—
October	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	33.3	—	—	—
November	2	6	—	—	—	—	8	1	12.5	1	—	—
December	3	5	1	—	—	—	9	4	44.4	1	—	—
	19	44	6	2	—	1	72	22	30.5	5	—	—

\* 1 unsatisfactory sample of "Accredited" milk produced inside the City.

All 77 samples were examined by animal inoculation for tuberculosis infection, and 2 samples or 2.6% gave positive results, as against 6.90% in 1936. Both these samples were produced at cowsheds situate outside the City boundary and investigations were carried out by the County authorities. The results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination show that of the 77 samples, 55 or 71.42 per cent. were reported to be satisfactory, all of which came within the standard of that required for "Accredited" Milk.

#### COMPOSITION OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1937.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Average Fat.	Average non-fatty solids.
January ..	13	3.53	8.87
February ..	12	3.63	8.95
March ..	9	3.52	9.08
April .. ..	12	3.68	8.96
May .. ..	8	3.73	8.92
June .. ..	8	3.82	9.05
July .. ..	19	3.33	8.85
August .. ..	10	3.58	8.83
September ..	11	3.59	8.72
October ..	12	3.63	8.70
November ..	10	3.42	8.70
December ..	20	3.48	8.71
Total ..	144	3.58	8.66

#### Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Number of licences in operation during 1937 .. 23

Licences issued under the following conditions :—

- 5 Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk.  
(1 is a supplementary licence).
- 2 Licences are to produce "Accredited" Milk.
- 3 Licences are to produce and bottle "Accredited" Milk.
- 2 Licences are to bottle and sell "Accredited" Milk.
- 7 Licences are to retail "Accredited" Milk (4 are supplementary Licences).

1 Licence is to Pasteurise Milk.

3 Licences are to retail Pasteurised Milk (1 is a supplementary Licence).

During the year 3 new licences have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, 1 to produce and bottle "Accredited" milk, 1 to produce "Accredited" milk, and 1 licence to retail "Accredited" milk.

Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk is supplied to both Municipal Hospitals in the City.

### **General Remarks on Milk Supply.**

As in former years the supervision of the milk supply has received constant attention and steady progress continues to be made as regards methods of production, storage, and distribution.

The number of milch cows housed in the City has for the past few years shown a tendency to decline and at the end of the year had reached the low figure of 230. In consequence the milk supply is principally derived from sources outside the City boundary.

At the middle of the year a census of the milk disposed of in Wakefield was obtained, and the enquiry revealed that a total of 3,145 gallons was consumed daily. Of the 3,145 gallons, 809 gallons was produced inside, and 2,336 gallons outside the City. The amount consumed on a population basis works out at 0.42 of a pint per person, per day. The figure stated shows a definite increase in the consumption of milk, than that recorded in previous years.

The publicity now given urging greater consumption of milk will, no doubt, have the tendency to cause still further increases, particularly if the guarantee is forthcoming that the milk marketed is safe to consume.

It is pleasing to be able to record that the majority of the milk producers in the City are now provided with modern equipment for cleansing and storage of utensils, and in a like manner, the methods of distribution are also receiving attention.

All these improvements will undoubtedly assist the local authority in its effort to secure a clean and wholesome milk supply that will be safe for all to consume.



### Ice Cream.

All premises manufacturing Ice Cream have been inspected regularly during the year, and it is found that the several businesses are carried on in a fairly satisfactory manner. The Corporation are seeking powers in the Bill now before Parliament to require the compulsory registration of this trade, which, when granted, will be of great importance in securing that the manufacture of ice cream is carried on under proper hygienic conditions.

Two samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis during the year, and both were reported to be clean and satisfactory in composition.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

### ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year, 230 samples (144 formal, 86 informal) of Food and Drugs were submitted to the City Analyst (Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.I.C.) at the Laboratory, situated in Bradford, for analysis under the above Act.

This number represents 3.8 samples for each thousand of the population of the City (i.e. 59,250), being more than the proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health, which is 3 per 1,000.

Appended below is a comparative table giving details of adulterated samples for the past five years.

TOTAL SAMPLES				MILK SAMPLES		
Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number Examined	Number adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1933	223	19	8.52	162	18	11.11
1934	189	16	8.47	119	14	11.76
1935	194	15	7.73	112	12	10.71
1936	222	24	10.81	128	16	12.5
1937	230	19	8.26	144	17	11.81

The figures in regard to adulterated samples for England and Wales in 1936 were 5.3% for all samples, and 7.1% for milk samples.



## (a) Samples taken during 1937.

Name of Article.	Total	No. of samples taken for analysis.		No. found adulterated.		Percentage adulterated.	
		Formal	In- formal	Formal	In- formal	Formal	In- formal
New Milk							
(Quality) ..	127	127	—	16	—	12.60	—
Accredited Milk	6	6	—	1	—	16.67	—
Sterilised Milk	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin							
Tested Milk	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised							
Milk ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Milk ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ammoniated							
Tincture of							
Quinine ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ammoniated							
Tincture of							
Quinine							
Tablets ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Beef Dripping	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate							
of Soda ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Blaud's Pills..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bacon.. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Boracic							
Ointment ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bread and							
Butter ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Butter ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Camphorated							
Oil .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cheshire Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee.. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cream.. ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Cream Cake ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Name of Article.	Total	No. of samples taken for analysis.		No. found adulterated.		Percentage adulterated.	
		Formal	In- formal	Formal	In- formal	Formal	In- formal
Cream of Tartar ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cream, Ice ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cream Cheese Custard	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Powder ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Easton's Syrup	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fruits, Dried	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger Wine..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glace Cherries	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glauber Salts	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, Ipec. Lemon and Balsam ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Rice..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Iodine Ointment ..	3	—	3	—	2	—	66.67
Iodine, Tincture of	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lard .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Lemon and Barley Cordial	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Margarine ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mint .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paregoric ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Peas, Tinned	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Name of Article.	Total	No. of samples taken for analysis.		No. found adulterated.		Percentage adulterated.	
		Formal	In- formal	Formal	In- formal	Formal	In- formal
Pepper, White	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Polony ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Potted Meat ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rice .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Raspberry Preserve ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sausage (Tomato) ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage (Pork)	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Sauce .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Shredded Beef							
Suet ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sugar .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sultanas ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sulphur, Milk of ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sweet Spirits of Nitre ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tea .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tripe .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	230	144	86	17	2	11.81	2.33

**(b) Particulars of Adulterated Samples.**

No.	Article.	Defects.	Action Taken.
394	New Milk	Contained only 92 per cent. of the minimum amount of fat.	Follow-up sample No. 396 taken, and found to be genuine.
397	Do.	Contained 1.17 per cent. of Added Water, and only 94 per cent. of the minimum amount of Fat required, after allowance had been made for the reduction in Fat due to the addition of water.	Follow-up sample No. 492 taken and found to be adulterated.
452	Do.	Contained 1.4 per cent. of Added Water.	Follow-up sample No 544 taken and found to be adulterated.
461	Iodine Ointment	Contained only 58 per cent. of the minimum amount of Iodine required by the British Pharmacopeia.	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
483	New Milk	Contained only 85.3 per cent. of the minimum amount of fat required.	Follow-up sample No. 490 taken and found to be genuine.
487	Do.	Contained 8.9 per cent. of Added Water.	Follow-up sample No. 492 taken in course of delivery from producer to retailer and found to be adulterated.
492	Do.	Contained 7.3 per cent. of Added Water.	“Appeal to cow” Samples Nos. 494, 495, 496, taken by W.R.C.C. Sampling Officer, and found to be adulterated. Producer prosecuted. Conviction — Fine £10. Costs £2 12s 0d.
505	Accredited Milk	Contained only 94.7 per cent. of the minimum amount of fat.	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk to producer.



No.	Article.	Defects.	Action Taken.
529	New Milk	Contained 5.4 per cent. of Added Water.	Follow-up samples Nos. 534, 535 and 536 taken in course of delivery from producer to retailer by W.R.C.C. Sampling Officer, and found to be genuine. Retailer prosecuted. Conviction. Fine £2. Costs £2.
537	Do.	Contained 1.1 per cent. of Added Water.	Follow-up sample No. 562 taken and found to be adulterated.
544	Do.	Contained 9.9 per cent. of Added Water.	Follow-up sample No. 554 taken in course of delivery from producer to retailer, and found to be genuine. "Appeal to Cow" Samples Nos. 555, 556 and 557 taken and found to be genuine. Retailer prosecuted. Conviction. Fine £1. Costs £1 10s. 0d.
550	Iodine Ointment	Contained only 2.5 per cent of Iodine.	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
562	New Milk	Contained 4.2 per cent. of Added Water.	Retailer prosecuted. Convicted. Fine £5. Costs £1 6s. 6sd.
576	Do.	Contained 3.76 per cent. of Added Water.	Retailer prosecuted. Convicted. Fine £1. Costs £1 6s. 0d. Also prosecuted under Section 16(5), Sale of Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for refusing to sell. Fine 10/-.
579	Do.	Contained 7 per cent. of Added Water.	Samples Nos. 580 and 581 taken in course of delivery from producer to retailer and found to be adulterated.

No.	Article.	Defects.	Action Taken.
580	Do.	Contained 3.5 per cent. of Added Water.	"Appeal to Cow" Samples Nos. 586, 587 and 588 taken by W.R.C.C. Sampling Officer and found to be genuine. Producer prosecuted. Convicted. Fine £10. Costs £1 2s. 6d.
581	Do.	Contained .46 per cent. of Added Water.	Producer prosecuted. Convicted. Fine £5. Costs £1 2s. 6d.
582	Do.	Contained 5.2 per cent. of Added Water.	Producer and retailer prosecuted. Convicted. Fine £5. Costs £1 2s. 6d.
583	Do.	Contained 11.3 per cent. of Added Water.	Producer and retailer prosecuted. Convicted. Removed from Register for 12 months (Sect. 2, Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922). Costs £1 6s. 6d.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of slaughterhouses in the City is as follows :—

Registered Slaughterhouses	..	..	6
Licenced Slaughterhouses	..	..	14
			—
Total	..	..	20
			—

The number of Private Slaughterhouses in the City are the same as reported in 1936, and the figures given do not include the Public Slaughterhouse owned by the Corporation.

The private slaughterhouses have been conducted and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition as far as their structural condition will allow. In many cases the buildings used for the slaughtering of animals have long past served their

purpose, and in consequence fall short of the minimum standard desirable for the preparation of food for human consumption. In a number of cases the slaughterhouse is in close proximity to dwelling-houses and other buildings, and until some system of centralised slaughtering is put into operation, this unsatisfactory feature will have to be tolerated.

The administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, have been carried out in a satisfactory manner, and no serious breach of same occurred during the year.

A total of 46 special notices to slaughter animals outside regular hours were received during 1937.

### **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

During 1937, 69 persons held licences under this Act, to slaughter animals at the public or private slaughterhouses in the City. In 62 cases the existing licences were renewed, and 7 new licences were issued.

The requirements of the Act have been carried out in a satisfactory manner during the year, and strict attention has been paid to the proper stunning of animals in accordance with the Act.

### **Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.**

The work comprising the inspection of meat and other food stuffs has continued to take up a large amount of time, and in addition to the examination of meat at slaughterhouses, markets and other food distribution premises received regular inspection. During the past few years the hawking of food stuffs, particularly in the newly developed areas of the City, has been considerably increased and a good deal of this business is carried on by non-residents. The strictest scrutiny is therefore desirable, and it is generally found that the several commodities purveyed are of sound quality. These remarks apply in similar manner to the several food purveyors including butchers and others who have shops in the City. The appearance and general hygienic standard of a large number of these premises does credit to the owners concerned, and much improvement has also been effected in the forms of transport and other means of conveyance from the shop to the consumer. It is gratifying to be able to record that the meat and food traders are always ready to co-operate with the Health Department in giving effect to any recommendation that will ensure the respective commodity being prepared and distributed in an improved and hygienic manner.



Whilst much has been done to improve the general standard of recognised premises used for the storage and distribution of food stuffs, it has to be recorded that there is still the tendency of an increase in small houses used for food distribution. This form of business is usually carried on in part of the dwelling-house, and it is apparent that the premises were never intended for the distribution of food. It is to be deprecated that better control on this form of trading is not available on account of the risk of contamination involved at the place of distribution and storage.

The cattle market has been regularly inspected by the Veterinary Inspector who also pays special attention to the animals intended for slaughter for food.

The following tables set out the details of the work carried out in connection with food inspection.

#### Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1937.

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Public Slaughter House ..	4013	223	2207	9585	16028
Private Slaughter Houses ..	1870	95	3611	4210	9786
Total for the year ..	5883	318	5818	13795	25814

From the above table it will be seen that a total of 25,814 animals were slaughtered in 1937 as against 27,592 in the previous year, being a decline of 1,778. All animals show a decline as follows : Beasts 82, Calves 140, Pigs, 1,012 and Sheep 544. The decline is equally divided between the Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses, the former showing a decline of 968, and at the Private Slaughterhouses the decline was 810.

#### Condemnation of Unsound Food.

##### *No. of Condemnations.*

Meat .. ..	2072	Weight 6,393 stones.
Fish .. ..	5	
Tinned Goods ..	33	331 Tins.
Fruit .. ..	5	



**Where Condemnations Made.**

Shops .. .. .	10	Private Slaughter	
Railway Goods Yard	4	Houses .. ..	466
Borough Market ..	2	Borough Slaughter	
Warehouses .. ..	31	House .. ..	1602

**Number of Carcasses Condemned.****Condemnations due to Tuberculosis.**

Animals	Whole Carcasses.		Part Carcasses.	
	Borough Slaughter House.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Borough Slaughter House.	Private Slaughter Houses.
Cows.. ..	101*	5	30	4
Heifers ..	2	—	—	—
Bullocks ..	1	—	—	—
Bulls.. ..	—	—	—	—
Calves ..	1	—	—	—
Pigs .. ..	9	4	—	—
Total ..	114	9	30	4

\*Including 2 animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, from premises situated within the City.

**Condemnations due to Other Defined Disease.**

Animals	Whole Carcasses.		Part Carcasses.	
	Borough Slaughter House.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Borough Slaughter House.	Private Slaughter Houses.
Cows.. ..	23	—	16	1
Heifers ..	—	—	—	—
Bullocks ..	1	—	—	—
Calves ..	4	3	—	—
Pigs .. ..	3	2	1	—
Sheep ..	11	3	—	—
Total ..	42	8	17	1

### Condemnations of Offal.

Animals		Tuberculosis				Other Conditions			
		Private Slaughter House		Boro' Slaughter House		Private Slaughter House		Borough Slaughter House	
		Con-demna-tions	Weight stones	Con-demna-tions	Weight stones	Con-demna-tions	Weight stones	Con-demna-tions	Weight stones
Bovines	..	252	361	728	1285	58	56	470	441
Sheep..	..	—	—	—	—	3	4	15	30
Pigs	..	132	234	111	163	19	26	15	18
Calves	..	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	2
Totals	..	384	595	841	1452	80	86	502	491

### Summary of Carcases, etc., Condemned.

ANIMALS	Number of Animals Slaugh-tered	TUBERCULAR DISEASE			OTHER DISEASES			ALL DISEASES		
		Whole Car-cases	Part Car-cases or Organs	Per-centage Affec-ted	Whole Car-cases	Part Car-cases or Organs	Per-centage Affec-ted.	Whole Car-cases	Part Car-cases or Organs	Per-centage Affec-ted.
Bovines	.. 5883	109	1014	19.09	24	545	9.67	133	1559	28.76
Calves	.. 318	1	2	0.94	7	2	2.83	8	4	3.77
Sheep and Lambs	.. 13795	—	—	—	14	18	0.23	14	18	0.23
Pigs	.. 5818	13	243	4.40	5	35	0.69	18	278	5.09
TOTAL	.. 25814	123	1259	5.36	50	600	2.52	173	1859	7.87

All animals slaughtered in the City are subjected to inspection.

The Borough Slaughterhouse has again been utilized as a centre by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the West Riding County Council for the slaughter of animals dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, and in this way a total of 68 whole carcasses, parts of six carcasses, together with edible offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The total weight of these con-

demnations was 14 tons, 3 cwts, and is excluded from the foregoing figures relating to ordinary meat inspection in the City.

The total number of animals brought to the Abattoir by the County Authority under the Order was 160.

#### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Four samples of Rag Flocks were purchased and submitted to the City Analyst for analysis under the Rag Flock Acts.

The Analyst reported two of the samples to be satisfactory and, in the case of the others, one sample was stated to contain more chlorine than the maximum specified by the Rag Flock Act, 1911, i.e. 30 parts per 100,000, the amount in the sample being 34. The other sample was a border-line case, and was found to be uneven in composition, two tests yielding 32.6 and 27.0 parts per 100,000 respectively. The vendor of each unsatisfactory sample was warned as to the deficiency.

All the samples with one exception were obtained from premises carrying on the making of furniture upholstery, and the remaining sample was taken from a Rag making manufactory.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

##### Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1937.

Trade.						Number.
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rag and Bone Dealing	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fish Frying ..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Total	..	..	..	..	..	73

Offensive Trades taken off Register during 1937 1

Offensive Trades put on the Register during 1937 1

In one case the business of Fish Fryer was discontinued, and one new Fish Fryer's business was established.

All the premises have been regularly inspected and were generally found to be in a clean condition.

It has been necessary to draw attention to the following matters during the year :—

Limewashing and Cleansing .. .. .	10
Cleaning Room Improved .. .. .	3
Cleaning Room Reconstructed .. .. .	1
Cleaning Room Provided .. .. .	1
Nuisance from Smoke Emission .. .. .	2

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

### 1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by 'Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including factory laundries) ..	49	6	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries) .. .. .	277	9	—
Workplaces (other than out-workers premises) .. .. .	20	—	—
Total .. .. .	346	15	—



## 2. Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	5	5	—	—
Want of ventilation .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Other Nuisances .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient .. .. .	6	6	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	4	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Total .. .. .	18	18	—	—

### OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

#### SECTION 108.

Nil.

### REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S.131) at end of year.	Number.
Bakehouses (Factory) .. .. .	10
Bakehouses (Workshops) .. .. .	39
Dress-Making .. .. .	9
Saddlery .. .. .	3
Boot Repairing .. .. .	12
Millinery .. .. .	2
Upholstery .. .. .	6
Tailoring .. .. .	7
Joinery .. .. .	11
Other Workshops .. .. .	59
Total .. .. .	158

During the year six notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, regarding the following :—

Defects.	Found.	Remedied.
Insufficient Water Closet Accommodation .. .. .	4	4
Dirty Bakehouse .. .. .	1	1
Dirty Workshop .. .. .	1	1

### **Shops Act, 1934.**

The administration of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, which contains provisions as to maintaining suitable sanitary accommodation, heating and ventilation of Shops, is carried out by the staff of the Health Department.

During the year, 108 inspections were made at shop premises and it was necessary to serve 10 notices requiring the following contraventions to be remedied :—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Means of Heating Provided .. .. .         | 5 |
| (2) Water Closet Provided or Improved .. .. . | 7 |
| (3) Ventilation Improved .. .. .              | 1 |

One certificate of exemption was granted under the terms of Section 10 (2) of the Act in connection with the provision of water closet accommodation at a shop, on account of the space available at the premises being restricted for the erection of a convenience.

## HOUSING.

## (a) Statistics.

## Number of New Houses erected during 1937.

Size of house according to number of habitable rooms.	Total.	Built by Corporation.	Built by Private enterprise.
2 roomed .. ..	46	46	—
3    "       .. ..	67	52	15
4    "       .. ..	368	296	72
5    "       .. ..	65	12	53
6    "       .. ..	23	6	17
7 roomed and over ..	3	—	3
Total .. ..	572	412	160

All the houses are provided with baths in bathrooms.

The number of new houses erected in each of the wards is as follows :—

Alverthorpe .. ..	171	Northgate .. ..	14
North Westgate ..	166	Calder .. ..	28
South Westgate ..	2	Sandal.. ..	22
St. John's .. ..	42	Kirkgate .. ..	20
Eastmoor .. ..	98	Primrose Hill.. ..	4
Belle Vue .. ..	5		

## 1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. . 492

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2611

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses included in sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. (In addition 1094 houses were surveyed in Clearance Areas) .. 105

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1409

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation .. ..	46
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. ..	205

## 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	170
---	-----

## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	7
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice	
	(a) By Owners .. .. .	7
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. .	Nil

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	28
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice	
	(a) By Owners .. .. .	28
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. .	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	48
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders .. ..	26



(In addition to the above, 25 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and undertakings were entered into between the Council and the owners of the respective properties under Section 11 (2) that the dwelling-houses should not be used for human habitation).

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. ..	Nil.

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.

(A) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year .. .. .	288
(2)	Number of families therein .. ..	305
(3)	Number of Persons dwelling therein ..	1668
(B)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .. .. .	None.
(C) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .. .. .	193
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	1252
(D)	Particulars of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ..	None.
(E)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	

(See Special Report).

Remarks on Housing.

The inspection of houses in connection with the clearance of insanitary properties has continued to take up a large amount of time during the year. A total of 1,094 houses have been surveyed for this purpose in order to revise the data prior to making official representations regarding the same. Of the 105 houses inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations,

1925, 46 were found to be unfit for human habitation, and with two additional houses were represented under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. Arising out of the representation, 48 houses were subject to demolition orders. During the year 26 houses were demolished and 25 houses were subjected to undertakings by the owners that the occupation of the same as dwelling houses would be discontinued.

During the year four official representations were made to the Slum Clearance Committee of the properties in insanitary areas as follows :—

Date	Area	Houses	Population
1937.			
14 Jan.	Briggs Yard and Park Street ..	8	20
15 April	Postman Yard .. ..	3	19
15 April	Westgate End—		
	Lawefield Lane No. 1 .. ..	4	13
	Lawefield Lane No. 2 .. ..	2	4
	Milton Street No. 1 .. ..	21	54
	Milton Street No. 2 .. ..	20	69
	Flemings Buildings .. ..	4	6
	Horbury Road No. 1 .. ..	2	4
	Horbury Road No. 2 .. ..	2	5
	Horbury Road No. 3 .. ..	10	33
	Horbury Road No. 4 .. ..	15	50
	Horbury Road No. 5 .. ..	10	36
	Horbury Road No. 6 .. ..	23	60
	Horbury Road No. 7 .. ..	38	121
	Dewsbury Road No. 1 .. ..	5	14
	Dewsbury Road No. 2 .. ..	13	42
	Dewsbury Road No. 3 .. ..	2	7
	Dewsbury Road No. 4 .. ..	3	5
	Alverthorpe Road No. 1 .. ..	6	20
	Alverthorpe Road No. 2 .. ..	6	24
	Alverthorpe Road No. 3 .. ..	9	28
	Alverthorpe Road No. 4 .. ..	5	17
	Kemps Bridge .. ..	23	68
	Brooksbank .. ..	4	8
		227	688
14 Oct.	Woolpacks Yard .. ..	7	10
		245	737

The City Council made orders in respect of the several areas on 2nd February, 1937 (Briggs Yard and Park Street), 4th May, 1937 (Postman Yard and Westgate End), and 9th November, 1937 (Woolpacks Yard).

A Public Inquiry was held by the Minister of Health on the 22nd June, 1937, in connection with the Westgate End Orders, and the Orders were confirmed with the exception of the following :

AREA	Totally Excluded		Excluded on Undertaking to Make Fit		Excluded on Undertaking not to use for human Habitation	
	Houses	Popn.	Houses	Popn.	Houses	Popn.
<b>Westgate End Areas</b>						
Lawefield Lane No. 1	—	—	1	3	1	4
Lawefield Lane No. 2	—	—	—	—	2	4
Horbury Road No. 5 ..	1	2	—	—	—	—
Horbury Road No. 6 ..	—	—	—	—	1	4
Dewsbury Road No. 2	2	5	—	—	—	—
Dewsbury Road No. 3	—	—	—	—	2	7
Alverthorpe Road No. 1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Kemps Bridge .. ..	—	—	2	12	—	—
Brooksbank .. ..	—	—	1	2	—	—
	4	9	4	17	6	19

In the case of those houses excluded on undertaking to make fit and not to use for human habitation, the Council agreed to same at the time of the public inquiry.

The Minister of Health approved the Orders in connection with the Briggs Yard and Park Street, Postman Yard and Woolpack's Yard areas.

### Rehousing.

In order to provide rehousing accommodation for the families included in the Orders, the Council gave instructions for the following houses to be erected :—



Area	Estate	Type	No. of Houses
Park Street and Briggs Yard ..	Dewsbury Road Whinney Moor Avenue ..	A3 A3	100 2
Postman Yard ..	Lindsay Avenue	A3	100
Westgate End ..	Lindsay Avenue	A2	50
Woolpack's Yard	Darnley.. ..	A3	20

During the year the following displacements were effected :—

Area	Houses	Population
Alverthorpe, Westgate, Kirkgate ..	43	89
Warrengate .. .. .	44	130
Little Westgate .. .. .	89	331
Eastmoor .. .. .	114	420
Briggs Yard .. .. .	8	20
Postman Yard .. .. .	2	18
Individual Orders .. .. .	24	99
Undertakings .. .. .	16	67
	340	1174

All the household contents of the families displaced were carefully examined in order to ascertain whether vermin was present. In 294 cases the furniture and other goods were subjected to disinfestation by hydro-cyanic acid gas on account of vermin infestation or contact with same, before being allowed to occupy the new house. A total of 46 families with a population of 128 were not rehoused, having found their own accommodation.

### Disinfestation.

It is the practice for all household goods belonging to families removed from unfit houses to be subjected to disinfestation before being transferred to a Municipal house. The Old Fever Hospital in Park Lodge Lane was continued to be used as a station for the treatment of furniture and other household goods from condemned and other houses with hydrogen cyanide. This station



was opened for the work of disinfestation in May, 1935, and during the whole of this time the work has been carried out in a satisfactory and smooth manner. It was necessary, however, to make other arrangements in connection with the actual application of gas during disinfestation, on account of the Basque Refugee children taking up temporary residence at the Old Fever Hospital in June, 1937. A site in another part of the City was loaned for the purpose, and work has been carried on without causing any undue delay or inconvenience to the system previously in force.

The work of disinfestation in connection with the displacements of tenants from insanitary houses and also in the case of those applicants for ordinary letting of municipal houses found to be living in verminous houses, is carried out by a firm of contractors specialising in the work. The van method is employed for this work and all furniture and other goods are removed to the station for treatment before being taken to the new house. In the case of bedding and soft furnishing goods these are treated by steam disinfection at the same station.

The following table gives the details of work carried out in connection with the displacement of tenants from condemned houses and also from other houses of families removing to a municipal house under the ordinary letting system :—

Families from condemned houses.		Families from other houses.	
No. of families.	No. of van loads.	No. of families.	No. of van loads.
294	98	24	8

In connection with the letting of ordinary municipal houses, the City Collector refers all the applications for same to the Health Department, in order that the house occupied by the applicant may be examined to ascertain whether it is free from vermin. A total of 651 applications, (582 from applicants residing in the City, and 69 from addresses outside) have been investigated during the year for the purpose, and it was found that in 88 cases definite signs of vermin (bed bugs) existed. In all cases where bug infestation is confirmed, the household contents of the families concerned are subjected to thorough disinfestation before they are allowed to be removed to the new municipal house.

The disinfestation of houses reported to be infested with bed bugs is also carried out by hydrogen cyanide fumigation.

A total of 39 houses (19 municipal, 20 other than municipal) were found to be infested with vermin during the year, and all the houses were disinfested.

All the families displaced from unfit houses are warned prior to removal, as to arrangements they are required to make, in order to effect the transfer to a new house. The tenant is interviewed at the old house, and is advised as to carrying out any necessary cleansing of furniture and other household goods. It is found, in the majority of cases that when tenants are given the opportunity to occupy a new house, a quantity of the old furniture is disposed of, for destruction. In cases where the tenants decide to provide new furniture or floor covering this is always taken from the furniture warehouse to the new house, direct. The tenant is given a printed list, setting out explicitly instructions and advice, which he is expected to carry out in connection with the removal to the new house. All the displacements are supervised by a sanitary inspector, and any discarded furniture and other refuse is removed from the old house at the time of vacation, for destruction. After the tenant has removed to the new house, visits are periodically made by Sanitary Inspectors, to ascertain the conditions in which the house is being maintained, and in a large number of cases it is generally found that the tenants are responding in a satisfactory manner to their changed conditions. During the visits and inspections carried out, advice and help is given to those tenants where the standard of cleanliness is such as to warrant improvement and these cases are continually under supervision.

### **Overcrowding.**

In accordance with the instructions of the Slum Clearance Committee an amended report was submitted on the position as to overcrowding on the 11th October, 1937, as follows :—

“ In order to ascertain as to what extent overcrowding  
“had been abated, it has been necessary to cause a resurvey  
“to be made in the case of all the overcrowded houses reported  
“on, and in addition the number of unoccupied houses still  
“vacant.”

“The following summary sets out in detail the number of  
“houses thus required to be visited in each respective group :—

“(a) Privately Owned Houses	..	..	238
“(b) Municipal Houses	..	..	138
“(c) Houses in Clearance Areas	..	..	49
“(d) Unoccupied Houses	..	..	139
			<hr/>
			564”
			<hr/>

The enquiry was carried out during the latter part of September so as to give the position as accurately as possible on the 1st October last. In all cases of overcrowding previously reported, a special survey was made into the present circumstances and the results of same are set out in the following Table A :—

TABLE A.  
Showing Overcrowding Abated in Private and Municipal Houses and in Clearance Areas.

WARD.	No. overcrowded		Abated in Private Houses				Abated in Municipal Houses				Abated in Clearance Areas			
	First Survey Total	Second Survey Total	Removal to other Houses	Sub-letting discontinued	Family reduced	Total	Removal to other Houses	Sub-letting discontinued	Family reduced	Total	Removal to other Houses	Sub-letting discontinued	Family reduced	Total
Alverthorpe ..	45	23	8	3	6	17	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	—
North Westgate ..	91	73	4	—	1	5	4	—	9	13	—	—	—	—
South Westgate ..	14	9	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's ..	7	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastmoor ..	101	62	6	—	2	8	5	—	6	11	20	—	—	20
Northgate ..	26	12	4	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Kirkgate ..	39	16	4	4	5	13	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Primrose Hill ..	44	31	3	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	6
Calder ..	39	21	6	1	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Belle Vue ..	40	24	8	1	3	12	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	2
Sandal ..	37	21	—	—	2	2	7	—	7	14	—	—	—	—
	483	298	45	14	33	92	17	—	28	45	44	1	3	48

The foregoing Table A shows that overcrowding has been abated at 185 houses (92 privately owned, 45 municipal and 48 houses in clearance areas). The number of overcrowded houses remaining is, therefore, 298 (136 privately owned, 90 municipal and 72 in clearance areas). It will also be observed that in 14 instances sub-letting was discontinued.



TABLE B.

Comparison of Results of Original and Amended Survey.

WARD.	Number of Dwelling-houses						Dwelling-houses Overcrowded							
	Total	Muni- cipal	Clearance Areas		Unoccupied		Total		Private		Clearance Areas		Municipal	
			Survey	Re- Survey	Survey	Re- Survey	Survey	Re- Survey	Survey	Re- Survey	Survey	Re- Survey		
Alverthorpe	1227	146	4	4	19	1	45	23	39	22	—	—	6	1
North Westgate	3380	2232	43	43	32	13	91	73	24	19	6	6	61	48
South Westgate	874	—	41	41	13	2	14	9	12	7	2	2	—	—
St. John's	555	—	16	16	10	2	7	6	7	6	—	—	—	—
Eastmoor	1433	516	271	252	9	3	101	62	19	11	47	28	35	24
Northgate	715	—	45	36	9	3	26	12	17	11	9	—	—	—
Kirkgate	844	—	169	159	12	2	39	16	23	10	16	6	—	—
Primrose Hill	942	24	376	370	13	3	44	31	16	9	28	22	—	—
Calder	1145	24	57	55	6	—	39	21	30	14	9	7	—	—
Belle Vue	1427	78	17	15	9	2	40	24	32	20	3	1	5	3
Sandal	1078	542	6	6	7	—	37	21	9	7	—	—	28	14
TOTAL	13620	3562	1045	997	139	31	483	298	228	136	120	72	135	90

This Table shows that the number of overcrowded houses has been reduced from 483 to 298, i.e. overcrowding has been abated in 185 families. The table also shows the overcrowding remaining to be abated in the following dwelling-houses is : privately owned 136, in clearance areas 72 ; municipally owned 90. It will also be noted that the original figure of 139 unoccupied dwelling-houses has been considerably reduced, the number now remaining being 31 (21 private, 10 municipal).

In consequence of the de-crowding of families, the number of houses now required to abate overcrowding still existing in all the houses is as follows :—

1 Bedroom	..	..	..	3
4 Bedrooms	..	..	..	80
5 or over ..	..	..	..	91
				<hr/>
				174
				<hr/>

The original figure of 216 new houses required has therefore been reduced by 42 houses.

It should be noted that, as in the first report, in making an estimate of the number of new houses required, no consideration has been given to the relief of overcrowding in houses situate in clearance areas. The overcrowding found in clearance areas will automatically be dealt with by the displacement of families in clearance orders.

The Slum Clearance Committee resolved that the Minister of Health be asked to fix the 1st April, 1937, as the appointed day under Sections 3, 4 and 8 of the Act of 1935. The date was subsequently approved by the Minister, and accordingly the appointed day for entries in rent books came into operation on the 1st October, 1937.

Certificates in accordance with Section 62 (2) of the Housing Act, 1936, showing the permitted number of persons allowed to reside in dwelling-houses have been issued, on application from the owners, during the year as follows :—

Privately owned houses—

286 certificates for 3232 houses.

Municipal Houses—

12 certificates for 2280 houses.

<hr/>	Total	298	certificates for	5512	houses.	<hr/>
-------	-------	-----	------------------	------	---------	-------

It, however, should be pointed out that it has been necessary to draw the attention of a large number of property owners to the requirements of the Act regarding entries in rent books, and it is to be hoped that all landlords coming under the provisions of Section 62 of the Housing Act, 1936, will in the immediate future cause rent books used in connection with properties owned by them to have the necessary information completed.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## Notification of Infectious Diseases, 1937.

	Number of Cases Notified.													Total number of cases treated in Hospital.	Number of Deaths.
	At All Ages.	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 and over.		
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	155	—	3	10	8	15	51	26	12	25	4	1	—	131	—
Diphtheria ..	128	1	2	3	7	4	47	28	14	15	4	3	—	125	7
Enteric Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	8	1
Pneumonia ..	153	8	5	4	4	11	18	2	7	29	19	29	17	91	58
Erysipelas ..	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	20	8	24	1
Cerebrospinal Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Dysentery ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles (under 5 years) ..	98	13	13	14	18	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Whooping Cough (under 5 years) ..	30	5	6	3	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ..	628	33	29	34	44	80	117	56	34	89	32	55	25	394	72

In the following cases, the initial diagnosis was revised. All are cases who were treated in the Municipal Hospital. The numbers are included in the above notification table.

[illegible]



**Diphtheria.**

128 cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1937. In 24 cases, the diagnosis was revised. The actual number of cases, including one which died at home before notification, was 104 (45 males and 59 females), 69 less than in 1936, giving an attack rate of 1.75 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 2.90 in 1936 and 2.75 the average for the ten years 1927-36.

The cases occurred in the Wards as follows :—

North Westgate	18	Kirkgate	..	10	South Westgate	2		
Sandal ..	..	16	Northgate	..	5	Clayton Hospital	3	
Eastmoor	..	13	Primrose Hill	..	4	County Institu-		
Calder ..	..	13	Belle Vue	..	3	tion	..	1
Alverthorpe	..	12	St. John's	..	3	Municipal		
						Hospital	..	1

The numbers of cases notified monthly were as follows :—

January	10	} Ist Quarter :	July	6	} 3rd Quarter :
February	11		August	3	
March	13		September	6	
		34			15
April	14	} 2nd Quarter :	October	6	} 4th Quarter :
May	8		November	7	
June	9		December	11	
		31			24

The numbers of cases in the various age periods were as follows :—

Under 1 year	..	..	1	10—15 years	..	..	19
1—2	..	..	1	15—20	..	..	13
2—3	..	..	3	20—35	..	..	9
3—4	..	..	5	35—45	..	..	2
4—5	..	..	4	45—65	..	..	3
5—10	..	..	44	65 years and over	..	..	—

125 cases (98 per cent. of notifications) were removed to the City Hospital. Two cases were isolated at home and one patient died at home before notification was made.

There were 7 deaths (2 males and 5 females) giving a case mortality of 6.7 per cent. and a death rate of 0.13 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.25 in 1936 and 0.24 the average for the ten years 1927-36. The corresponding rate in England and Wales in 1937 was 0.07 and in the Large Towns 0.08.



The deaths occurred in the following age groups :—

1—2 years	..	..	1	15—25 years	..	..	1
2—5 „	..	..	2	25—45 „	..	..	1
5—15 „	..	..	2				

### Return and Secondary Cases.

Number of Secondary Cases	..	..	6
Number of Return Cases	..	..	—
Return cases—percentage of cases discharged from Hospital	..	..	—

### Scarlet Fever.

155 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1937. In one case the diagnosis was revised. The actual number of cases was therefore 154 (69 males and 85 females), 63 less than in 1936, giving an attack rate of 2.60 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 3.20 in 1936 and 3.71 the average for the ten years 1927-36.

The cases occurred in the Wards as follows :—

North Westgate	40	Eastmoor	..	13	Calder	..	..	5	
Alverthorpe	..	23	Kirkgate	..	13	Primrose Hill	..	4	
Sandal	..	..	18	Belle Vue	..	8	Northgate	..	4
South Westgate	16	St. John's	..	5	Clayton Hospital	..	..	5	

The numbers of cases notified monthly were as follows :—

January	14	} 1st Quarter :	July	8	} 3rd Quarter :
February	19		August	3	
March	16		September	7	
		49			18
April	9	} 2nd Quarter :	October	16	} 4th Quarter :
May	13		November	14	
June	10		December	25	
		32			55

The numbers of cases in the various age periods were as follows :—

0—1 year	..	..	—	} Under 5 years—36	5—10 years	..	50
1—2 years	..	..	3		10—15 „	..	26
2—3 „	..	..	10		15—20 „	..	12
3—4 „	..	..	8		20—35 „	..	25
4—5 „	..	..	15		35—45 „	..	4
					45—65 „	..	1
					65 years and over		—

131 cases (84.5 per cent of notifications) were removed to Hospital and 22 were isolated at home.

There was no death from Scarlet Fever during 1937.

### Return and Secondary Cases.

	<i>Where Primary Case Removed to Hospital.</i>	<i>Where Primary Case isolated at Home.</i>
<i>Secondary Cases</i> —Number ..	4	—
Percentage of Primary Cases	3.1	—
<i>Return Cases</i> —Number ..	6	—
Percentage of Cases discharged or liberated from isolation ..	4.9	—

### Enteric Fever.

During 1937, 2 cases of Enteric Fever were notified, but in one case the diagnosis was revised.

The attack rate was 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.02 in 1936 and 0.09 the average for the ten years 1927-36.

The definite case, a man aged 25 years, had returned from overseas only seven days before removal to Hospital. The disease was confirmed bacteriologically (*B Paratyphosus B.*) The patient was treated in the Municipal Hospital and recovered.

### Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

No case of Puerperal Fever was notified during 1937. On and after 2nd October, 1937, conditions previously notifiable as Puerperal Fever became notifiable as Puerperal Pyrexia.

12 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, 4 from the patients' homes and 8 from the Municipal Maternity Hospital. One of these patients died in the Maternity Hospital from Pneumonia. Further particulars of the cases are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.

### Cerebro-spinal Fever.

During 1937, 2 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever were notified, the disease being confirmed bacteriologically in each case. The patients were admitted to the Municipal Hospital.

One patient, aged 9 years, was admitted on the 5th day of the illness and died on the 23rd May. The other patient, aged 4 years, was admitted on the 3rd day, recovered, and was discharged on the 28th day.

### **Measles.**

98 cases of Measles (all children under five years of age and all first cases in the household within a period of two months) were notified, compared with 513 in 1936 and 89 in 1935. 4 cases were notified in the first quarter of the year, 4 in the second, 6 in the third, and 84 in the fourth quarter.

In addition, 18 children under the age of five years and 21 over the age of five years were notified through the schools, and 66 (40 under five years and 26 over five years) were ascertained otherwise.

There was no death from Measles. In 1936, the death rate was 0.09 and the average rate for the ten years 1927-36 was 0.10.

### **Whooping Cough.**

30 cases of Whooping Cough (all children under five years of age and all first cases in the household within a period of two months) were notified, compared with 48 in 1936. 14 cases were notified in the first quarter of the year, 7 in the second quarter, 5 in the third and 4 in the fourth quarter.

In addition, 18 cases (8 under five years and 10 over 5 years) were notified through the schools and 41 (31 under five years and 10 over five years) were ascertained otherwise.

There were 2 deaths from Whooping Cough, giving a death rate of 0.04 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.02 in 1936 and 0.06 the average for the ten years 1927-36. The immediate causes of death were : Cardiac dilatation and Broncho-pneumonia.

### **Other Infectious Diseases.**

Three cases of Dysentery, all patients in the West Riding Mental Hospital, were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum (4 cases, less one in which the diagnosis was revised) and Pemphigus Neonatorum (2 cases less one in which the diagnosis was revised) are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.

Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified, but the diagnosis was revised and the notifications withdrawn.



## MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, SNAPETHORPE.

Statistics for the 52 weeks commencing 3rd January, 1937, and ending 1st January, 1938.\*

Disease for which admitted	No. of cases in Hospital 3.1.37	No. of cases admitted, 1937	Total number of cases under Treatment, 1937.	No. of cases discharged 1937.	No. of deaths, 1937.	Case mortality per cent (excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised.	No. of cases remaining in Hospital on 1.1.38
Scarlet Fever ..	17	131	148	123	1†	—	24
Diphtheria ..	20	125	145	121	5	5.0	19
Diphtheria Carriers ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	4	50	54	46	5	12.2	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Conditions ..	1	11	12	11	—	—	1
Measles ..	—	3	3	2	—	—	1
Erysipelas ..	—	8	8	6	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	4	4	2	1	33.3	1
Cerebrospinal Fever ..	—	2	2	1	1	50.0	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	1	1	—	1	100.0	—
For Observation ..	—	10	10	9	—	—	1
Totals* ..	43	349	392	326	14	—	52

\* Excluding advanced and observation cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which are dealt with in the Tuberculosis Section of this Report.

† Cause of death :—Diphtheria.

The total number of patients admitted to the Hospital during the 52 weeks ended 1st January, 1938, including patients admitted to the Tuberculosis Block, was 377, 147 less than in 1936.

The largest number of patients in Hospital on one day was 70 (28th January), the smallest number 27 (3rd September) and the average throughout the year 50.

### Scarlet Fever.

The maximum daily number of patients was 26 (28th-29th December), the minimum 5 (18th-21st August, 1st-3rd September), and the average 14. Excluding deaths and cases where the diag-



nosis was revised, the maximum period of stay was 114 days, the minimum 18, and the average 41. In one case, the diagnosis was revised.

The following tables relate only to completed cases, i.e. discharges and deaths, and cases where the diagnosis was revised are excluded :—

Duration of Disease on admission :—

Duration of Disease (in days)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	16
Number of patients	8	38	39	20	6	4	1	1	2	3	1

Scarlet Fever—Complications :—

	ON ADMISSION		AFTER ADMISSION	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Adenitis .. ..	11	9.0	16	13.1
Rhinitis .. ..	9	7.4	7	5.7
Otorrhoea .. ..	3	2.4	10	8.2
Nephritis .. ..	—	—	6	4.9
Rheumatism .. ..	2	1.6	5	4.1
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	2	1.6
Heart Complications ..	1	0.8	4	3.3
Varicella .. ..	—	—	13	10.6

**Diphtheria.**

The maximum daily number of patients was 28 (25th May, 1st, 21st-28th June), the minimum 11 (29th September to 6th October), and the average 18. Excluding fatal cases and cases where the diagnosis was revised, the maximum period of stay was 174 days, the minimum 24 days and the average 57 days. The diagnosis was revised in 24 cases.

The following tables relate only to completed cases, i.e. discharges and deaths, and cases where the diagnosis was revised are excluded :—

Relations of Deaths and Recoveries to the Duration of Disease on admission :—

Day of Disease ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	34
Admitted ..	1	17	32	20	12	10	—	5	1	1	1	1	1
Recovered ..	1	17	31	16	12	10	—	5	1	1	1	1	1
Died ..	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortality Percentage ..	—	—	3.1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Complications :—

	ON ADMISSION		AFTER ADMISSION	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Adenitis .. ..	42	41.8	—	—
Rhinitis .. ..	19	18.6	—	—
Otorrhoea .. ..	1	1.0	1	1.0
Albuminuria .. ..	13	12.7	3	2.9
Paralysis .. ..	1	1.0	26	25.5
Heart Complications ..	2	2.0	16	15.7
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	3	2.9

One patient had Tracheotomy performed (at the Clayton Hospital) before admission and recovered. Three patients had Tracheotomy performed after admission ; two recovered and one died.

The total amount of antitoxin given to all patients was 3,334,000 units, the maximum dose being 100,000 units, the minimum 4,000 units and the average 24,000 units.

### Remarks on Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were both less prevalent than in 1936 and the number of deaths from diphtheria was exactly half as great.

Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were less than half those of 1936, but there was a considerable increase in the number of cases of Primary Pneumonia, 153 compared with 94, although the recovery rate showed improvement.

The most notable reduction in notifications occurred in Measles, of which 98 only were received, compared with 513 in 1936.

There were four cases of inflammation in the eyes of the newly-born, compared with five in 1936. Perhaps it may be stated that a number of such cases are almost certainly non-infective and having regard to the violent reaction set up in some instances to the instillation of 1% silver nitrate solution, it is possible that the persistence of discharge from the eyes for a day or two may sometimes be simply an exaggerated response to prophylactic treatment. It is probably wise in all cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum to withhold further silver treatment until simple frequent bland irrigation has been given the opportunity of doing all it can for the condition. In any event such is the essential basic treatment and experience appears to show that over-treatment with astringent solutions is just as undesirable as undertreatment of the condition.

The number of cases of Whooping Cough was considerably reduced, but there were two deaths attributable to it, compared with one in the previous year.

As in 1936, there were two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Meningococcal Meningitis) and the results were identical, in that one died and one recovered.

### ACTIVE IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

As in previous years the clinic was held in the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, on Mondays at 2 p.m. Procedure was unchanged.

There were no ill effects of any testing or injections in 1937, and it should be known in view of ill advised criticism that in

five years of the Clinic in Wakefield one case of local abscess of arm has been the only ill effect.

The numbers attending the clinic have decreased rapidly since 1935 in spite of widespread propaganda. Among reasons for this are the numbers already immunised in our schools, and apathy and laziness on the part of parents. Propaganda against immunisation has increased.

We cannot hope to see a marked decrease in Diphtheria in our City until we have a larger proportion of our children protected by immunisation. Authorities are agreed that about sixty per cent. of the child population is the minimum and Dr. J. Graham Forbes, Principal Assistant Medical Officer, Public Health Department L.C.C. has re-emphasized this point in a recent article in the British Medical Journal. In his analysis of diphtheria immunisation in a selection of fifty large towns of populations varying from 45,000 to over 1,000,000 Wakefield comes seventh with 7.5% of the population immunised and with 33.7% of the child population immunised according to Dr. Forbes' estimate. He quotes the high percentages of immunised children in New York and Montreal and shows that before immunisation was started in these cities the death rate from Diphtheria was as high as elsewhere. The following small table requires no further comment.

			<i>Deaths from Diphtheria in 1936.</i>
<i>Population 1936</i>			
Montreal	..	863,000	18
New York	..	7,360,000	35
Wakefield	..	58,000	14



The following is a summary of the work of the clinic in 1937 :—

	Total	0-5	5-14	Adults
Attendances... ..	1079	609	391	79
Persons Attending .. ..	358	198	131	29
Persons attending for the first time in 1937 ..	213	120	75	18
Preliminary Schick Test—Positive .. ..	56	3	45	8
Preliminary Schick Test—Negative .. ..	32	2	20	10
Totals .. ..	88	5	65	18
Preliminary Schick Test, failed to attend for reading .. ..	10	—	10	—
Persons who completed Course and Final Test in 1937 .. ..	230	128	86	16
Commenced the Course before 1937 and Completed in 1937 .. ..	86	30	46	10
Commenced and Completed in 1937 .. ..	144	98	40	6
Schick Test after Injections—Positive .. ..	4	2	—	2
Schick Test after Injections—Negative .. ..	226	126	86	14
Schick Test after Injections, failed to attend for Reading .. ..	15	12	3	—
Injections Completed in 1937 but not yet re-tested .. ..	12	10	2	—
Total Completed Courses in 1937 .. ..	257	150	91	16
No. of doses of Toxin-anti-toxin mixture ..	513	327	186	—
No. of doses of Toxoid-anti-toxin Floccules ..	28	—	—	28
Total Number of Doses .. ..	541	327	186	28
Persons who failed to complete Course of Injections (after varying numbers of doses) ..	13	11	2	—
Persons being Immunised at the end of the year ..	10	5	4	1
Preliminary Schick Tests after previous Scarlet Fever—Positive .. ..	4	1	2	1
Negative .. ..	4	1	2	1
Preliminary Schick Tests after previous Diphtheria—Positive .. ..	—	—	—	—
Negative .. ..	—	—	2	—

Three children all under five years who were still Schick positive reactors after their course in 1936 became Schick negative after two further doses in 1937.

One child aged three and one adult who had been Schick positive after three doses in 1936 and who had two further doses in 1936 proved Schick negative when tested in 1937.

All four cases in the above table who were Schick positive after three doses in 1937 became Schick negative on retest after two more doses.

During 1937, 19 notifications of Diphtheria were received of cases which had attended the immunisation clinic. As in previous reports these will be dealt with in 5 groups.

**Patients notified as suffering from Diphtheria who had been immunised, partially immunised, or Schick-tested prior to onset of symptoms of Diphtheria, during the year 1937.**

	Total No. of Cases Notified	Not Diph- theria	Mild Attack	Moderate Attack	Severe Attack.	
					Re- covered	Died
1. Cases who had been Schick-tested with negative result, without course of immunising injections, prior to onset of symptoms. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cases who received full course of injections and were retested with negative result before onset of symptoms. . . . .	4	—	3	—	1	—
3. Cases who received full course of injections six months or more before onset of symptoms but who were not re-tested. .	6	5	1	—	—	—
4. Cases who received full course of injections less than six months before onset of symptoms (no re-test) . . . . .	2	1	—	1	—	—
5. Cases who did not complete the course of injections . . . . .	7	1	—	—	6	—
Totals . . . . .	19	7	4	1	7	—

Thus out of 19 notifications 7 were not diphtheria.

The one severe case occurring in a boy aged eight, who had been immunised and re-tested with negative result in 1937. would probably have proved fatal but for the immunisation.

### Disinfection.

During 1937, the following disinfection work was carried out :—

No. of Houses disinfected	314	No. of Carpets disinfected	
„ Rooms „	434	„ and Rugs	251
„ Schools „	1	„ Pairs Boots „	148
„ Classrooms „	3	„ Articles of	
„ Times Steam		Men's	
Disinfector used	573	Clothing „	153
„ Mattresses		„ Articles of	
disinfected	325	Women's	
„ Blankets „	949	Clothing „	183
„ Sheets „	298	„ Articles of	
„ Counterpanes „	340	Children's	
„ Pillows and		Clothing „	1,087
Bolsters „	775	„ Miscellaneous	
„ Curtains „	246	Articles „	514
Articles disinfected for Municipal Isolation and Maternity			
Hospitals .. .. .			2733

### Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations.

Swabs for B. Diphtheriae	570	Swabs, etc., for	
„ „ „		Organisms .. ..	116
(Virulence) .. ..	5	Milk for Bacterial	
Sputum B. Tuberculosis	287	Content .. ..	78
Urine and faeces for B.		Milk for Tuberculosis	
Tuberculosis and other		(Inoculated) .. ..	77
Organisms .. ..	169	Hairs for Ringworm	
„ „ (Inoculated)	10	Parasite .. ..	7
Fluid for Cerebro-Spinal		Miscellaneous .. ..	318
Fever .. ..	21	Number of specimens ex-	
„ „ (Inoculated)	3	amined in connection	
Faeces for B. Dysenteriae	5	with Venereal Diseases :	
Blood for Undulant Fever	18	For detection of Gonococci	26
Blood	38	For Wassermann Reaction	458
Faeces	32	Gonorrhoea Complement	
and		Fixation Test .. ..	95
Urine	30		



## VACCINATION,

The administration of the Vaccination Acts was taken over by the Corporation (under the Local Government Act, 1929) from the 1st April, 1930. Mr. W. V. Morris (Chief Clerk in the Public Health Department) acts as Vaccination Officer for the City.

The following statistics relate to the years 1936 and 1937 :—

Year 1936.						Year 1937.	
Number of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Vaccination postponed, or certified as insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died unvaccinated.	Removed to other districts or places or unknown, &c.	Number of declaration of "Conscientious objection."	Certificates of successful primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the year	Declaration of "Conscientious objection" received during the year.
1028	304	12	58	94	560	289	564

Excluding deaths and removals, 34.7 per cent. of the children were vaccinated.

As the above figures show, over 54 per cent. of the parents made statutory declarations of "Conscientious Objection" to Vaccination.

The Public Vaccinators for the City are as under :—

No. 1 District (the whole of Wakefield, except the Municipal Wards of Belle Vue, Portobello and Sandal).	Dr. J. B. Lyle, Grove House, "Broxbourne," Barnsley Road
No. 2 District (the Municipal Wards of Belle Vue, Portobello and Sandal).	Dr. D. Downie, "May Bush," Agbrigg Road, Belle Vue.
County (White Rose) Hospital, Park Lodge Lane.	Dr. J. B. Lyle.



## CANCER.

No facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer are provided directly by the Local Authority. The facilities available in the area are those provided at the local voluntary general hospital (the Clayton Hospital) and the West Riding County Council White Rose Hospital.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from Cancer during the year 1937, classified according to locality of disease :—

## City of Wakefield—Deaths from Cancer during the year 1937.

Locality of Disease.		TOTAL AT ALL AGES.	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 years and over.
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ..	Males .. Females	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ..	Males .. Females	28 15	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	2 3	9 1	9 7	6 2	— 1
Respiratory Organs ..	Males .. Females	5 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	3 1	1 —	— —	— —
Uterus ..	Females	7	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—
Female Genital Organs ..	Females.	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
Breast ..	Females	14	—	—	1	1	—	6	3	1	2	—
Male Genito-urinary Organs ..	Males	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—
Other or Unspecified Organs	Males .. Females	1 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 3	1 —	— —	— —
TOTAL MALES ..	..	39	—	—	—	2	2	3	13	12	7	—
TOTAL FEMALES ..	..	47	—	—	1	3	3	14	9	10	6	1
GRAND TOTALS ..	..	86	—	—	1	5	5	17	22	22	13	1

## TUBERCULOSIS.

**New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1937, including cases notified after death and cases transferred from other areas.**

(The figures in parenthesis are the corresponding numbers in 1936).

**(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**

	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled.	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases.
Males .. ..	25	—	25 (25)
Females .. ..	22	—	22 (18)
Total .. ..	47	—	47 (43)

**(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**

	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely tuberculous new cases
Males .. ..	16	1	15 (11)
Females .. ..	16	1	15 (10)
Total .. ..	32	2	30 (21)

Of the 77 new cases of Tuberculosis discovered during the year, 6 (2 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary) were patients who died with the disease un-notified. In two of these cases, death occurred before a diagnosis had been made.

14 of the 47 cases of pulmonary disease and 8 of the 30 cases of non-pulmonary disease died before the end of the year. The

30 definite cases of non-pulmonary disease comprised disease of :—  
Meninges 3, Bones and Joints 3, Abdomen, etc.8, Peripheral  
Glands6, other organs 10.

### New Cases and Mortality, 1937.

AGE PERIOD.				NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
				Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	year	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1—5	„	..	..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	„	..	..	1	1	2	4	—	—	1	—
10—15	„	..	..	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	1
15—20	„	..	..	—	6	2	2	—	4	—	1
20—25	„	..	..	—	3	3	1	2	4	1	—
25—35	„	..	..	6	5	3	2	2	1	1	—
35—45	„	..	..	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2
45—55	„	..	..	7	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
55—65	„	..	..	6	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 years and over		..		2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals		..	..	25	22	15	15	12	15	4	4

Of the 27 persons who died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 8 (30 per cent.) had previously received sanatorium treatment and the condition of these on admission to the Sanatorium was as follows :—

Stadium I., Minus T.B.	—	Stadium II, Plus T.B.	4
Stadium I, Plus T.B.	3	Stadium III, Minus T.B.	—
Stadium II, Minus T.B.	—	Stadium III, Plus T.B.	1

The following periods intervened between the date of notification and the date of death in the pulmonary cases :—

Under 1 month	..	4	12—18 months	..	2
1—3 months..	..	6	18—24 „	..	1
3—6 „	..	1	Over 24 months	..	6
6—12 „	..	5	Not Notified ..	..	2



The above table shows that 59 per cent. of the deaths occurred within a year of notification, whilst 7 per cent. had not been notified at all.

The deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis comprised disease of : Meninges 3, Abdomen 3, other organs 2.

### Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Cases left on Register, 31st December, 1937.

Year Notified	TOTAL	Males	Females	AGE WHEN NOTIFIED.			
				0—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	45 years and over.
1919	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
1924	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
1927	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
1928	4	2	2	—	2	2	—
1929	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
1930	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
1931	3	—	3	—	—	2	1
1932	4	3	1	—	1	3	—
1933	6	5	1	1	2	1	2
1934	11	6	5	—	4	6	1
1935	9	4	5	1	5	2	1
1936	14	10	4	3	3	7	1
1937	33	18	15	3	7	14	9
Total ..	90	50	40	8	24	41	17

### Condition of Cases, 31st December, 1937.

Well and working	..	24	In Municipal Hospital..	11
Well, not working	..	3	In County White Rose	
Not well, working	..	12	Hospital .. ..	1
Not well, not working	..	29	In West Riding Mental	
In Sanatorium	..	7	Hospital .. ..	3

## Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Cases left on the Register 31st December, 1937.

Year Notified	TOTAL	Males	Females	AGE WHEN NOTIFIED.			
				0—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	45 years and over.
1913	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
1926	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
1929	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
1930	3	—	3	1	1	1	—
1931	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
1932	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
1933	4	2	2	3	—	1	—
1934	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
1935	5	4	1	3	1	1	—
1936	9	5	4	6	2	1	—
1937	22	11	11	10	6	5	1
Total ..	54	30	24	31	10	12	1

## Condition of Cases, 31st December, 1937.

Well and working	..	35	In Oakwood Hall Sana-	
Well, not working	..	1	torium	.. .. 1
Not well, not working	..	8	In Westmorland Sana-	
Not well, working	..	1	torium	.. .. 1
Very ill, confined to house		1	In Women and Children's	
In Kirbymoorside Hospital		3	Hospital, Leeds	.. 1
In Clayton Hospital	..	1	In Shropshire Orthopaedic	
			Hospital, Oswestry	1

## TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

During 1937, 129 persons were examined at, or in connection with, the Dispensary for the first time, and of these 58 (45 per cent.) were found to be tuberculous, 36 affected with pulmonary and 22 with non-pulmonary disease. One patient already attending on account of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, developed the Pulmonary form of the disease.

In addition, 94 contacts were examined, and 2 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, 1 from Pulmonary and 1 from Nonpulmonary disease.

The following table shows that of the 38 pulmonary cases, 14 (37 per cent.) were in the early stage (Stadium I), 17 (45 per cent.) were in the moderately advanced stage (Stadium II), and 7 (18 per cent.) were in the more advanced stage (Stadium III).

		STADIUM I.		STADIUM II.		STADIUM III.	
		T.B. Minus	T.B. Plus	T.B. Minus	T.B. Plus	T.B. Minus	T.B. Plus
Males	..	4	6	—	5	—	3
Females	..	3	1	2	10	1	3
Totals	..	7	7	2	15	1	6

The 23 non-pulmonary cases comprised disease of : Superficial glands 6, abdomen, etc. 6, Uro-genital tract 5, bones and joints 4, meninges 1 and skin 1.

Of the 129 new cases (excluding contacts) examined at, or in connection with the Dispensary, 75 were referred by private medical practitioners, 9 by school medical officers, 1 by maternity and child welfare medical officer, 13 by medical officers of the Clayton, County and other Hospitals, 1 by the Public Assistance Officer, 22 attended voluntarily and 8 were transfers from other dispensaries.

### Cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of 1937.

	TOTAL.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary ..	85	42	36	4	3
Non-pulmonary	41	7	8	14	12
Total ..	126	49	44	18	15

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—SANATORIUM TREATMENT, 1937.

#### Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, near Grange-over-Sands.

	Total.			Insured.			Non-insured.		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Remaining, end of 1936 .. ..	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2
Admitted, 1937 ..	11	6	5	6	5	1	5	1	4
Total treated, 1937	16	8	8	8	6	2	8	2	6
Discharged, 1937 ..	8	4	4	3	2	1	5	2	3
Died in Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining, end of 1937 .. ..	8	4	4	5	4	1	3	—	3

During 1937, 16 persons received sanatorium treatment, compared with 17 in the previous year. Of these, 8 (50 per cent.) were insured persons.



### Condition on Discharge.

During the year, 8 patients were discharged from the Sanatorium, and the condition on discharge was as follows :—

Condition on Admission.		Condition on discharge.		
		Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.
Stadium I.	T.B. Minus	3	1	—
	T.B. Plus	—	—	—
Stadium II.	T.B. Minus	—	—	—
	T.B. Plus	1	3	—
Stadium III.	T.B. Minus	—	—	—
	T.B. Plus	—	—	—
Total		4	4	—

Taking all cases, the immediate result of treatment in the Sanatorium was that 50 per cent' were improved to the extent of apparent quiescence of the disease and 50 per cent. were improved but not to the same extent.

Taking the early cases (Stadium I) by themselves, 75 per cent. were improved to the extent of apparent quiescence of the disease and 25 per cent. were improved but not to the same extent.

The periods of stay in the Sanatorium were as follows :—

Up to 3 months	..	2	9 to 12 months	..	4
3—6 months	..	—	12—15	„	—
6—9	„	1	15—18	„	1

### Sanatorium Arrangements.

The Wakefield Corporation continued to use accommodation at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, near Grange-over-Sands, on the basis of 8 rented beds, with an option on more beds if required.

## MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, SNAPETHORPE.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Block for Advanced  
and Observation Cases.

## Observation Cases.

	TOTAL.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. of cases remaining under observation at the end of 1936 ..	1	—	1	—	—
Number admitted, 1937	4	2	1	—	1
Discharged as non-tuberculous ..	3	2	1	—	—
Diagnosed tuberculous and retained .. ..	2	—	1	—	1
No. of cases remaining under observation at the end of 1937. ..	—	—	—	—	—

## Advanced Cases.

	TOTAL.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
In Hospital, 31/12/36	10	5	4	—	1
Admitted, 1937 ..	27	12	13	—	2
Discharged Improved	13	9	4	—	—
Discharged Not Improved .. ..	4	—	4	—	—
Died in Hospital ..	9	3	5	—	1
Transferred to Sanatorium .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining, 31/12/37..	11	5	4	—	2

## NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

### Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

(Children under the age of 16 years).

	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
Remaining, end of 1936 ..	4	3	1
Admitted, 1937 .. ..	—	—	—
Discharged, 1937 .. ..	1	1	—
Died, 1937 .. ..	—	—	—
Remaining end of 1937 ..	3	2	1

During the year 1937, one patient was discharged from the Hospital. The case was one of a Tubercular Hip and the condition on discharge was much improved, the patient being up and walking fairly well.

### Other Institutions.

During the year, one case of Tuberculosis of the Spine (a female adult) was admitted to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, Shropshire, and remained there at the end of 1937.

Two cases of Tuberculosis of the Kidney (a man aged 39 years and a girl aged 12 years) were also admitted during the year to Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, Rotherham. The female patient was discharged after 6½ months' treatment, the disease then being quiescent. The male patient was discharged after nearly six months' treatment at his own request. The condition on discharge was improved but the disease was not quiescent. This patient was later re-admitted to the Hospital and remained there at the end of the year.

### REMARKS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The administrative work connected with Tuberculosis was carried out on the usual lines. The circumstances of all cases notified are investigated, and continuous supervision is maintained by the Health Visitors so long as the cases remain on the Register. This Register is revised annually, and the names of all cases who have recovered, according to the rules laid down by the

Ministry of Health, who have died, or who have left the City, are removed. Printed and verbal instructions as to precautions against the spread of infection are given, and every effort is made to secure compliance with these instructions. Sputum flasks and disinfectant fluid are supplied free, and disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out as required. The services of the Tuberculosis Officer are available for purposes of diagnosis and advice regarding suitable lines of treatment, either at the Tuberculosis Dispensary or for consultation in the home. Radiological examinations are made at the Clayton Hospital. Contacts are encouraged to attend at the Dispensary for examination. Sanatorium treatment at the Westmorland Sanatorium is available for suitable pulmonary cases, and hospital treatment is likewise available for children suffering from non-pulmonary disease at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, and elsewhere, as well as locally at the Clayton and County Hospitals. The non-pulmonary group of cases can also have advice and treatment at the Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics of the Corporation. Hospital accommodation for advanced and observation cases is available at the Municipal Hospital, Snapethorpe.

It will have been already noted that some 2.6 per cent. of the samples of milk tested bacteriologically were infected with tubercle bacilli, and although this figure is somewhat lower than in previous years the importance of securing milk free from Tuberculosis as well as other infections cannot be too strongly emphasised.

The Social Service Council has continued to render assistance particularly in the provision of clothing to necessitous patients about to be admitted to the Sanatorium.

The Corporation itself has directly supplied extra nourishment to several patients, mainly for a period after their discharge from Sanatorium. So far as the Health Committee is concerned, extra nourishment is only granted to necessitous patients awaiting admission to, or recently discharged from the Sanatorium, and not to chronic cases with long-standing debility.



# VENEREAL DISEASES.

## Treatment of Venereal Diseases at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, 1937.

(a) Number of Wakefield persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from :—

	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
Syphilis .. .. .	35	16	19
Gonorrhœa .. .. .	54	39	15
Non-venereal conditions ..	30	26	4
Total.. .. .	119	81	38

(b) Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic :—

	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
Syphilis .. .. .	1856	1098	758
Gonorrhœa .. .. .	688	393	295
Non-venereal conditions ..	54	45	9
Total.. .. .	2598	1536	1062

(c) Number of attendances of Wakefield patients for irrigation and treatment (not including attendances at Clinic) :—

<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
2531	2180	351

(d) Aggregate number of In-patient days of Wakefield patients:—

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Gonorrhœa .. .. .	4	4	—
Non-Venereal Conditions .. .. .	12	12	—

(e) Number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds given to Wakefield patients :—798.

## LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

During 1937, 3 new patients from Wakefield applied for examination and 2 were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease (1 female from Syphilis and 1 male from Gonorrhoea). The total number of attendances was 131 (102 by males and 29 by females), compared with 161 in 1936. No Wakefield patient received in-patient treatment. The number of doses of arsenobenzenes compounds given to Wakefield patients was 51.

### Pathological Examinations in connection with Venereal Diseases, 1937.

	TOTAL	For the detection of Gono- cocci.	Wassermann Reaction.	Other Examinations
County Hall Laboratory ..	2039	214	455	1370
Clayton Hospital Clinic ..	35	19	16	—
Leeds Infirmary .. ..	16	2	14	—
Total .. .. .	2090	235	485	1370

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

*(By Dr. Jessie Eeles, Medical Officer for Maternity and  
Child Welfare).*

### Supervision of Midwives.

35 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise midwifery in Wakefield during 1937. Of these 19 were on the staffs of institutions; 4 were midwives who owned private nursing homes (two at one, one at another, and one who owned a nursing home outside the City boundary); one was a municipal midwife, nine were in independent district practice in the City at the beginning of the year and two resided in the West Riding. Three additional municipal midwives were appointed under the 1936 Act and they commenced duty on 26th July, 1937. These three midwives had all been in private practice in the City for some considerable time and were included in the nine already mentioned. Two midwives out of the remaining six in private practice claimed

compensation under the Midwives Act, 1936, and surrendered their certificates in September. Three midwives on the staffs of institutions left the City during the year.

Thus, at the end of the year, so far as district midwifery is concerned, there were 4 full time municipal midwives and 4 in private practice. Of the latter four, two do very little work.

12 district midwives attended 284 home confinements, the numbers attended by the individual midwives being 55, 52, 52, 38, 37, 36, 6, 3, 2, 1, 1 and 1.

Inspection of the midwives residing in Wakefield was carried out every three months and all of them were considered to be reliable women and their work to be satisfactory.

### Medical Help.

102 notifications (35.6 per cent. of midwives cases) of sending for medical aid were received from midwives in respect of home confinements. 80 related to the mother and 22 to the infant :—

#### *For Mother.*

Ruptured Perineum ..	30	Toxaemia .. ..	5
Ante-Partum		Adherent Placenta ..	1
Haemorrhage ..	6	Shock .. ..	1
Miscarriage .. ..	9	Maternal Hysteria ..	1
Long Second Stage ..	6	Abdominal Pain ..	2
Long First Stage ..	2	Mastitis .. ..	1
Extended Breech ..	3	Pyrexia .. ..	1
Other Abnormal		Pain in Right Leg ..	1
Presentations ..	4	Diarrhoea with Rapid	
Early Rupture of		Pulse .. ..	1
Membranes ..	1	Dyspnoea .. ..	1
Twin Labour, Slow		Prolapse .. ..	1
Progress .. ..	1		
Impaction of Shoulders	1		
Eclampsia .. ..	1		

#### *For Child.*

Feebleness .. ..	5	Stillborn .. ..	4
Sudden Death .. ..	2	Sticky Eyes .. ..	4
Oedema .. ..	1	Rash .. ..	3
Prematurity .. ..	2	Tongue Tie .. ..	1

### Private Maternity Homes.

Both Private maternity homes on the register were visited during the year and found to be satisfactory. The accommodation in the smaller of the two has been increased to two beds, with room for an occasional third patient.

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

During 1937, the Ante-Natal Clinic was held three times weekly. New cases attended at Manygates on Wednesdays at 10 a.m. Subsequent visits were paid either on Thursday mornings at Manygates or on Friday afternoons at the Principal Child Welfare Centre in Margaret Street. Patients were allowed to choose which of these two days they preferred and in practice the numbers attending each Clinic were about equal.

835 expectant mothers attended during the year—697 new patients and 138 who had begun to attend in 1936. 220 of these patients were from districts outside the City. The total number of attendances was 4,324.

115 new cases were referred to the Clinic by midwives and 77 by private doctors.

The same routine was carried out as in 1936, and absentees were followed up as before.

The age groups of new cases attending the Clinic in 1937 were as follows :—

Age.		Primiparae.	Multiparae.
Under 20 years	..	35	6
20—25 years	..	104	55
25—30 years	.. ..	105	132
30—35 years	.. ..	36	116
35—40 years	.. ..	9	66
Over 40 years	.. ..	2	31
Total .. ..		291	406



Stage of Pregnancy at which first attendance was made :—

Before 16th week	..	..	..	12.8	per cent.
16th—20th week	..	..	..	15.2	„ „
20th—25th	„	..	..	29.8	„ „
25th—30th	„	..	..	23.7	„ „
30th—35th	„	..	..	11.6	„ „
35th—40th	„	..	..	6.9	„ „

82 per cent. of patients attending the Clinic had some abnormality or discomfort which required attention.

The more gross defects already present among those expectant mothers were as follows :—

Small, Flat or otherwise Deformed Pelvis	..	31
Vaginal Discharge	.. .. .	11
Syphilis	.. .. .	1
Gonorrhoea	.. .. .	3
Previous Caesarean Sections	.. .. .	2
Large Ovarian Cyst obstructing Pelvis	.. .. .	1
Fibroid of Broad Ligament (not Pregnant)	.. .. .	1
Tubercular Tubes and Ovaries (not pregnant)	.. .. .	1
Anaemia (severe)	.. .. .	17
Mitral Stenosis	.. .. .	5
Old Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.. .. .	1
Habitually High Blood Pressure	.. .. .	3
Chronic Nephritis	.. .. .	4
Chronic Glycosuria	.. .. .	1
Myocardial Weakness	.. .. .	4
Mitral Incompetence and Myocarditis	.. .. .	1
Bronchiectasis	.. .. .	2
Hyperthyroidism	.. .. .	2
Chronic Pyelitis	.. .. .	1
Blindness	.. .. .	1
Lipoleiomyosarcoma of Right Kidney complicating		
Twin Pregnancy	.. .. .	1
Deafmute	.. .. .	1
Mental Deficiency	.. .. .	2
Large Left Inguinal Hernia	.. .. .	1
Tubercular Cervical Adenitis	.. .. .	1
Previously in Mental Hospital	.. .. .	2
Epilepsy	.. .. .	2
Chronic Follicular Tonsilitis due to Haemolytic		
Streptococcus	.. .. .	1
Previous Operation for Tubercular Tumour of		
Bowel with Tubercular Peritonitis	.. .. .	1

The following relatively serious conditions developed as a result of the pregnancy and were dealt with :—

Toxaemia (mild) ..86	Toxaemia (severe) ..43
Cystitis .. .. ..15	Pyelitis .. .. ..2
Chronic Symptomless	Severe vomiting .. ..4
Albuminuria .. 1	Depression .. .. ..1
Chorea of Pregnancy .. 4	Functional Heart Disease 5
Alopecia with Nervous	Debility .. .. ..7
Symptoms .. 1	Retroflexed Gravid Uterus
Cardiac Dilatation .. 1	(replaced) .. ..4
Severe Varicose Veins 4	Malpresentations
Hydramnios .. .. ..4	(Corrected) .. ..39
Threatened Miscarriage 7	Missed Abortion .. ..4
Accidental Haemorrhage17	Placenta Praevia .. ..2
Hydrorrhoea	Complete Prolapse of
Gravidarum . . .1	Cervix .. .. ..2

Blood was taken for a Wassermann reaction in 10 cases. One was a doubtful positive and the patient was referred for treatment to the Venereal Diseases Clinic with successful results.

Six patients were X-Rayed and the following conditions were found :—

Hydramnios with Abnormal Foetus .. 3
Twins .. .. .. .. ..2
Single Pregnancy—no Disproportion .. 1

The Zondek-Ascheim test for pregnancy was used in three cases. All were negative and in each case the laboratory findings were borne out by the subsequent history.

Wheat germ oil was given to five patients during pregnancy. One had a full-time living baby, having previously had two unexplained still-births. One had a 37 weeks living child which survived without difficulty. She had previously had two very premature babies which both died soon after birth. Another had a full-time living baby after one macerated still-born child. The other two had 28 weeks' macerated foetuses. Both mothers had histories of many previous still-births and both were suffering from chronic nephritis.

76 patients were admitted to Hospital from the Ante-Natal Clinic for treatment or investigation. The following were the reasons :—

Toxaemia .. .. 38	Changing Presentation .. 2
Cystitis .. .. 4	Chronic Nephritis.. .. 3
Kidney Tumour	Pyelitis .. .. 2
(Nephrectomy) .. 1	Heart Disease .. .. 3
High Blood Pressure	Chorea .. .. 2
without other signs	Debility .. .. 2
or symptoms .. 1	Severe Backache .. .. 1
Hyperthyroidism .. 1	Placenta Praevia .. .. 2
Epilepsy.. .. 1	Retroflexed Gravid Uterus 1
Varicose Veins .. .. 2	Hydrorrhoea Gravidarum 1
Hydramnios, for	Small or Deformed Pelvis
Induction .. .. 2	with some Dispropor-
Accidental Haemorrhage 2	tion .. .. 3
Prolapse of Cervix .. 1	
Ovarian Cyst	
(Ovariectomy) .. 1	

### Dental Treatment of Expectant Mothers.

Dental treatment of expectant mothers was continued during 1937 as before, the Dentist attending on Wednesday mornings to see new cases at their first attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinic. The work was done by Mr. Cubitt up to September 8th and from that date by Mr. Wilfred Crook, L.D.S., who was appointed on a part-time basis specially for this part of the work.

The figures up to 8th September were these :—

Number of Sessions .. .. 32
Cases Treated .. .. 75
Number of Attendances .. .. 133

From September 8th till December 31st, the following are the figures :—

Number of Sessions .. .. 17
Number of women examined .. .. 109
Attendances .. .. 186
Fillings .. .. 9
Extractions .. .. 417
Other operations .. .. 24

The work is obviously increasing rapidly, and mothers are now mostly prepared to accept dental treatment as a routine part of ante-natal care.

### The Maternity Hospital.

The number of cases admitted during 1937 was 559, including 200 from outside the City. Out of the total, 78 were emergency



admissions, 29 from Wakefield and 49 from surrounding districts. 524 patients were delivered in Hospital. In 422 of these the actual delivery was done by a midwife, though of course in many of these cases medical treatment had previously been required for an abnormality, as the tables below will demonstrate.

The average duration of stay per patient was 16.2 days.

In the following cases medical treatment was required for an abnormality :—

(a) **Ante-Natal—154.**

Toxaemia .. ..	67	Epilepsy .. ..	11
Eclampsia .. ..	3	Chronic Nephritis..	3
Hyperemesis .. ..	8	Chorea .. ..	3
Disproportion ..	10	Pyelitis .. ..	11
Placenta Praevia ..	5	Accidental Haemorrhage..	13
Retroflexed Gravid		Ovarian Cyst .. ..	1
Uterus .. ..	1	Hydramnios .. ..	3
Malpresentation ..	4	Heart Disease .. ..	9
Chronic Bronchitis ..	1	Pneumonia.. ..	1
Cystitis .. ..	2	Kidney Tumour .. ..	1
Varicose Veins .. ..	2	Jaundice .. ..	1
Pruritus .. ..	1	Pernicious Anaemia ..	1
Hydrorrhoea .. ..		Phlebitis .. ..	1
Gravidarum ..	1		

(b) **During Labour—88.**

Accidental Haemorrhage	11	Maternal Distress ..	3
3rd Stage haemorrhage		Miscarriage .. ..	1
(three with manual		Placenta Praevia ..	5
removal of adherent		Extended Breech ..	11
Placenta) .. ..	8	Brow Presentation—	
Retained Placenta ..	3	Obstructed Labour ..	2
Twin Labour .. ..	2	Obstetric Shock .. ..	2
Prolapsed Cord.. ..	2	Eclampsia .. ..	2
Vaginal Septum .. ..	1	Uterine Inertia .. ..	23
Severe Toxaemia .. ..	1	Foetal Distress .. ..	11

(c) **After Labour—73.**

Pyrexia .. ..	13	Pyelitis .. ..	16
Pneumonia .. ..	1	Mastitis .. ..	16
Subinvolution .. ..	1	Bronchitis .. ..	1
Offensive Lochia ..	4	Cracked Nipples ..	8
Inverted Nipples ..	1	Perineal Sepsis .. ..	3



Tonsillitis .. .. 1	Phlebitis (Superficial) .. 4
Phlebitis (Deep) .. 4	

(d) **For the Infant—37.**

Dangerous Feebleness.. 7	Asphyxia .. .. 3
Spina Bifida .. .. 1	Hydrocephalus and Spina
Harelip and Cleft	Bifida .. .. 2
Palate .. .. 1	Convulsions .. .. 2
Septic Spots .. .. 1	Septic Scalp .. .. 1
Septic Finger .. .. 1	Absence of Forearm .. 1
Anencephaly .. .. 2	Persistent Cyanosis .. 1
Sticky Eyes .. .. 5	Erb's Paralysis .. .. 1
Jaundice .. .. 1	Deformity of Umbilicus .. 1
Feeding Difficulties .. 4	Blocked Tear Duct .. 1
Late separation of Cord 1	

100 patients required to have the perineum sutured.

Instrumental delivery was required in 38 cases, i.e. 7.2 per cent. of the total. Of these, three had already had forceps unsuccessfully applied at home. The reasons for interference were as follows :—

Uterine Inertia.. .. 9	Failed Forceps .. .. 3
No Advance in 2nd Stage	Heart Disease (1 with
(3 Persistent Occipito	Pneumonia) .. .. 2
Posterior and 2 Face	Toxaemia (including
Cases .. .. 13	Eclampsia) .. .. 4
	Foetal Distress .. .. 7

Caesarean Section was performed four times—in two cases the classical operation and in two the lower segment operation. All four patients did well. The following were the reasons for operating :—

- (1) Eclampsia in an elderly primipara with uterine inertia and an occipito-posterior position.
- (2) Central placenta praevia.
- (3) Obstructed labour—brow presenting.
- (4) Uterine inertia in an elderly primigravida with low fertility.

The following cases required other forms of operative treatment :—

Ovarian cyst removed .. .. 1
Nephrectomy for sarcoma of kidney .. 1
Incision of transverse vaginal septum .. 1

Internal versions (1 brow, 1 prolapsed cord, 2 placenta praevia) .. .. .	4
Willett's forceps to scalp (placenta praevia) ..	1
Replacement of prolapsed cord .. .. .	1
Manual removal of placenta .. .. .	3
Retroflexed gravid uterus replaced .. .. .	1
Breech extraction .. .. .	1
Rupture of membranes for accidental haemorrhage .. .. .	11
Induction of labour (11 for toxæmia) ..	15

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever notified from the Hospital.

8 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred and were notified. The following were the causes and results :—

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Mastitis .. .. .	Three cases. Two non-suppurative cases were treated in the Maternity Hospital and recovered. The third developed a breast abscess and was transferred to Snapethorpe where the abscess was opened. The patient recovered.
Difficult forceps cases with lacerations and urinary injection.	Two cases. Both recovered. One was treated in the Maternity Hospital and one in Snapethorpe.
Cystitis complicated by severe anaemia.	One case. Transferred to Snapethorpe. Recovered.
Mild pyrexia—no definite cause.	One case. Treated in Maternity Hospital. Recovered.
Massive broncho-pneumonia.	One case. Onset before labour. Patient died in Maternity Hospital.

In none of these patients was haemolytic streptococcus found in cervical swabs. This organism was found in one case where the patient had a transient rise of temperature—not notifiable. She was transferred to Snapethorpe and recovered.

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum in the Hospital in 1937.

There was no case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in the Hospital in 1937.

There were 31 still-births and 26 infant deaths within 10 days of birth. The causes of death were these :—

Congenital Cardiac Abnormality .. .. .	2
Anencephaly .. .. .	2
Congenital Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida ..	2
Congenital Debility (Malformed Infant) ..	2
Prematurity .. .. .	5
Premature Twins (two non-viable) ..	9
Bronchopneumonia and Prematurity ..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage and Prematurity ..	2
Asphyxia Neonatorum .. .. .	1

There were three maternal deaths due to the following causes :

Eclampsia .. .. .	2
Pneumonia and Heart Disease, complicated by Confinement .. .. .	1

### Training of Pupil Midwives.

During 1937, 20 new pupils commenced their training for the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, but of these, five left during the trial period. Eleven pupils passed the examination of the Board during the year. The pupils attend lectures at the Leeds Medical School, and receive tutorial and practical instruction from the Matron and the Deputy Matron of the Hospital.

### District Cases.

In 1937, three new district midwives were appointed in compliance with the Midwives Act, 1936, making a total of four for the City. From July 26th, the date of the new appointments, to the end of the year, the four midwives attended the following numbers of home confinements : 35, 32, 32 and 30. They also paid the following ante-natal visits : 392, 152, 186, and 185.

### Post-natal Clinic.

The Post-natal Clinic was held weekly throughout the year, the patients being seen on Thursdays at 11 a.m. at the Manygates Clinic. As in previous years, the patients attending are chiefly those who have been confined in Hospital. They are asked to report at the end of the sixth week of the puerperium, whether the confinement has been normal or otherwise. In addition, patients complaining of any form of gynaecological trouble are sent from the Welfare Centres to be examined and referred for suitable treatment.



During 1937, 287 patients attended, and the attendances numbered 313.

The following pelvic conditions were found :—

Cystocele (slight) .. 2	Rectocele (slight) .. .. 2
Cystocele and Rectocele 2	Prolapse (mild degree) .. 2
Deficient Perineum .. 7	Retroverted Uterus ..25
Retroflexed Uterus .. 6	Cervical Lacerations .. 4
Cervical Polypus .. 1	Ovarian Cyst .. .. 1
Subinvolution .. .. 3	Tubercular Tubes and
Menorrhagia .. .. 2	Ovaries .. .. 1
	Amenorrhoea .. .. 1

Other abnormalities found were these :—

Cases of Toxaemia with signs remaining ..10	Cystitis .. .. 4
Chronic Nephritis .. 3	Anaemia .. .. 3
Glycosuria .. .. 1	Backache .. .. 9
Debility .. .. 10	Rheumatism .. .. 1
Stiffness in Right Hip	Constipation .. ..12
Joint .. .. 1	Follicular Tonsillitis (chronic) .. 2
Fissure in Ano .. 4	Chronic Appendicitis .. 1
Heart Disease .. 5	Syphilis .. .. 1
Haemorrhoids .. 2	Urethral polypus .. 1
Lipoma (thigh) .. 1	Nervous Debility .. 1
Gonorrhoea .. 1	Cracked Nipple .. 1
Sterility .. .. 3	Old operation cases (3
Headaches and Defective Vision .. .. 1	Caesarean Section, 1
	Nephrectomy) .. 4

### Contraception.

7 new cases attended for advice during 1937. One case was sent from the Tuberculosis Dispensary, 3 from Welfare Centres and 3 were patients who were advised to attend after confinement in the Maternity Hospital. Consultations were held on Friday mornings, as far as possible by appointment. The total number of visits paid was 32. The medical reasons for giving the advice to the new patients were these :—

Heart Disease .. .. 1
Nephrectomy for Pyonephrosis after Confinement 1
Debility due to multiparity with post-partum haemorrhage at each confinement .. 1
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. 1
Nervous debility, bordering on hysteria .. 1
Severe anaemia .. .. 2



### Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

No case of Puerperal Fever was notified during 1937. On 2nd October, 1937, conditions notifiable as Puerperal Fever became notifiable as Pyrexia, the term Puerperal Fever being discontinued.

12 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Four of these cases occurred in the patients' own homes and eight in the Maternity Hospital. One patient died—a case of Pneumonia and Heart Disease, both present before labour.

Inquiries into the cause of Pyrexia gave the following results :—

Mastitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pyrexia mild and transient—no definite cause							3
Difficult instrumental delivery with lacerations							3
Cystitis and anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salpingitis, probably blood-borne from dental abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

One patient was treated in a private nursing home, three patients were treated in their own homes, three in Snapethorpe Municipal Hospital and five in the Maternity Hospital.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

4 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1937 and in one case the diagnosis was revised to "obstructed lachrymal duct," making the number of actual cases three, 0.28 per cent. of the notified live births. 5 cases were notified in 1936, 8 in 1935, 6 in 1934, 2 in 1933, 7 in 1932, 8 in 1931, and 6 in 1930.

Cases Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	At Home	In Hospital				
4	—	4	3	—	—	1 (Convulsions)

None of the cases was found to be due to the gonococcus. 3 of the cases were delivered by midwives and 1 by a doctor assisted by a midwife.

### Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified during 1937. In one case the diagnosis was revised to Generalised Vaccinia, and the other child was over three months old when the rash appeared so that it could hardly be a case of Pemphigus "Neonatorum."

### Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

The six district Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses, carried out the following work during the year :—

Infant Visiting—Primary Visits	..	..	..	795
Re-visits (under 1 year)	..	..	..	7,588
Re-visits (1—5 years)	..	..	..	8,193
Total Visits	..	..	..	16,576
Expectant Mothers—Primary Visits	..	..	..	210
Re-visits	..	..	..	257
Visits <i>re</i> Still Births and Infantile Deaths	..	..	..	47
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	288
Attendances at Tuberculosis Dispensary	..	..	..	103
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients	..	..	..	792
Attendances at Medical Inspection of School Children	..	..	..	227
Number of Visits to Schools	..	..	..	505
Number of Examinations at Schools <i>re</i> Cleanliness	..	..	..	9,411
Number of examinations at Schools <i>re</i> Treatment	..	..	..	711
Number of Home Visits <i>re</i> Contagious Diseases	..	..	..	678
Number of Home Visits <i>re</i> Verminous and Neglected Children	..	..	..	22
Number of Home Visits for other purposes	..	..	..	142
Total number of Home Visits <i>re</i> School Children	..	..	..	842
Number of Home Visits <i>re</i> Mental Defectives	..	..	..	506
Visits for Purposes of Nursing	..	..	..	50
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	154
Total number of Home Visits (all purposes)	..	..	..	19,434

### Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors act as Visitors under the Children Acts. There were 5 cases at the beginning of the year on the Register ; 2 new names were added but both the children were returned to the parents before the end of the year, leaving a total of 5 cases on the Register.

**CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.**  
**Numbers on the Registers, 1937.**

Centres.	Mothers.	Infants.	Children 1—5 yrs.	Expectant Mothers.
Principal Child Welfare Centre :—				
Miss Bell's District ..	251	193	118	14
Miss Staniforth's District	236	153	122	—
Miss Gardner's District ..	235	166	113	—
Miss Robertshaw's District	221	149	110	17
Manygates Centre :—				
Miss Thorp .. ..	242	238	101	16
Snapethorpe Centre :—				
Miss Dearden .. ..	328	301	123	12
Totals ..	1513	1200	687	59

**Attendances, 1937.**

Centres.	Mothers.	Infants.	Children 1—5 yrs.	Expectant Mothers.
Principal Child Welfare Centre :—				
Miss Bell's District ..	1910	1295	715	33
Miss Staniforth's District	1996	1157	1089	44
Miss Gardner's District ..	2018	1464	702	2
Miss Robertshaw's District	2385	2392	1314	217
Manygates Centre :—				
Miss Thorp .. ..	2410	2406	1407	18
Snapethorpe Centre :—				
Miss Dearden .. ..	2946	2053	1130	17
Totals ..	13665	10767	6357	331

Centres were held as usual four times weekly at the Principal Child Welfare Centre—on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons—at Manygates Clinic on Tuesday afternoons, and at Snapethorpe on Wednesday afternoons.

During 1937, 1,285 infants and toddlers and 261 mothers were medically examined at the Centres. Of the infants, 925 (i.e.



72 per cent.) were found to be normal and satisfactory at their first attendance, while 360 had some defect or ailment that required supervision or treatment. The total number of medical examinations made was 9,361 (8,733 children and 628 mothers). All the infants attending the Centres are medically examined at least once a month and more often, of course, when necessary. The toddlers are seen at least once in three months. The Voluntary Helpers from the Babies' Welcome Association continue to give unsparingly their valued assistance in the running of the Centres.

Use was again made in 1937 of the Harrogate and Withernsea Convalescent Homes run by the Committee of the Yorkshire Homes for Mothers and Babies. One bed was reserved for the summer at Harrogate and one at Withernsea for Wakefield mothers in need of rest or convalescent treatment. The Homes were open from April till October and 13 mothers and 14 babies were sent to Harrogate and 13 mothers and 13 babies to Withernsea for a fortnight's holiday.

### Infant Feeding.

	Infants born 1936.	Percentage.
Wholly breast fed for six months or longer .. .. .	615	85.30
Wholly breast fed for periods less than six months, but more than one month .. .. .	54	7.48
Combined breast and artificial feeding for periods of six months or longer. .. .. .	21	2.92
Combined breast and artificial feeding for periods of less than six months, but more than one month .. .. .	20	2.77
Artificially fed from one month or longer .. .. .	11	1.53
Totals .. .. .	721	100.00



**Supply of Dried Milk.**

Sold at Cost Price .. ..	4090 lbs.
Sold at Half Price .. ..	1208 „
Sold at Quarter Price .. ..	2343 „
Supplied Free .. ..	13635 „
	<hr/>
	21276 lbs.
	<hr/>

The amount of dried milk supplied in 1937 is less than that supplied in 1936 by 1,116 lbs. The decrease is due mostly to the drop in the number of pounds issued free and sold at cost price. The cost to the Corporation for dried milk, free or sold at less than cost price, amounted to £728 2s. 1d.

326 packets of Lactagol were also given out during the year, 74 being sold at cost price, 116 sold at half price, 26 sold at quarter price and 110 given free.

**ORTHOPAEDIC AND ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINICS.**

*(By Dr. A. Stevenson).*

These clinics were continued throughout the year, as in previous years, at the Principal Child Welfare Centre.

**Orthopaedic Clinic.**

This clinic was open daily for treatment, and new cases were seen on Monday mornings at 9 o'clock by an Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. Crockatt attended once a month to see cases requiring his advice. 153 Wakefield cases attended and of these 65 attended for the first time in 1937. During the year 13 patients were discharged as cured, 14 as improved, and in one case there was no change. 7 patients ceased to attend, and 118 were retained on the register. The total attendances of Wakefield patients was 1462.

Although our agreement with authorities to see cases by special arrangement ceased during the year due to reorganisation, 32 West Riding County Council patients attended on one occasion each to see Dr. Crockatt, and 8 Featherstone patients attended on nine occasions.

The arrangement by which the Medical Officer of Wakefield Girls' High School referred orthopaedic cases to the Clinic was

continued. This group consisted of 19 patients, with a total of 116 attendances. 10 were retained on the register, 2 ceased to attend and 7 were discharged as cured. It is noteworthy that 18 of these girls suffered from flat foot in varying degrees, and the incidence of flat foot would appear to be much higher than in girls of comparable ages in our Elementary and Secondary Schools.

The following is an analysis of the Wakefield cases treated in the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, in 1937.

Committee Responsible.	Cases remaining in Hospital, end of 1936.	Admitted during 1937.	Discharged during 1937.	In Hospital end of 1937.
Education ..	1	7	6	2
Health .. ..	5	—	1	4
Mental and Child Welfare ..	3	4	4	3
Totals ..	9	11	11	9

### Summary of Attendances of Cases seen by Dr. Crockatt 12 sessions.

Authority Responsible.	Attendances.
Wakefield Education Committee .. ..	150
Wakefield Mental and Child Welfare Committee ..	81
Wakefield Health Committee. .. ..	22
Wakefield Girls' High School .. ..	14
West Riding County Council .. ..	32
Featherstone Urban District .. ..	8
Total .. ..	307

DEFECT.	New Cases.				Old Cases.				Seen by Orthopaedic Officer.	Total attendances.	Treatment Recommended.								Ceased Attending.	Remaining on Register.
	Total.	Education.	Health.	Mental and Child Welfare.	Total.	Education.	Health.	Mental and Child Welfare.			Observation.	Orthopaedic Clinic.	Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.	No Treatment.	Hospital.	Surgical Appliances.	X-Ray.	Plaster.		
Rickets .. ..	8	1	—	7	3	1	—	2	5	66	6	1	5	—	—	3	—	—	1	10
Bone and Joint Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	16	26	9	6	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	15
Clubfoot .. ..	1	—	—	1	6	3	—	3	7	31	—	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7
Congenital Dislocation of Hip ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	96	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Structural Scoliosis ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	69	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Flatfoot .. ..	24	18	—	6	10	5	—	5	29	352	2	32	—	—	1	30	—	—	2	26
Infantile Hemiplegia and Paraplegia ..	2	2	—	—	6	5	—	1	8	17	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	3	3	—	—	10	7	1	2	12	242	1	11	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	12
Erb's Paralysis ..	1	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	4	8	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Postural Defects ..	6	6	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	95	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Bones and Joints ..	1	1	—	—	8	5	2	1	6	60	4	3	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	7
Mouth Breathing ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Deformities ..	2	1	—	1	6	3	—	3	10	94	1	5	—	—	2	4	—	1	2	7
Various .. ..	15	11	—	4	10	9	—	1	19	295	2	28	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	16
Totals .. ..	65	45	—	20	88	48	20	20	124	1462	28	117	7	1	13	49	6	6	8	119

**Artificial Sunlight Clinic.**

This Clinic was continued during 1937 as in previous years.

The equipment consisted of a double suspended Jesionek Mercury Vapour Lamp and a Sollux 1,000 Watts Radiant Heat Lamp.

Four sessions per week were held, and all new cases were seen by a Medical Officer on Mondays at 9 a.m.

Cases were referred from all clinics, schools, the Tuberculosis Dispensary and private doctors. Cases under treatment were seen as frequently as necessary.

The total number of attendances, 5,023, shows a decrease of 375 from 1936.

The following table summarises the cases :—



DEFECT.	Total Attendances.	Number of Cases.							Ceased to attend.		Discharged.	Remaining on Register.
		New.				Old.						
		Total.	Education.	Health.	Mental and Child Welfare.	Education.	Health.	Mental and Child Welfare.	After more than 10 Exposures.	After less than 10 Exposures.		
Debility after Infectious Disease ..	536	31	16	—	8	6	—	1	1	6	10	14
Debility with Nervous Symptoms	227	10	7	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	5	3
Debility with Malnutrition ..	289	11	5	—	2	4	—	—	—	3	5	3
Debility with Catarrhal Symptoms	435	21	12	—	6	3	—	—	3	2	5	11
Debility with Cervical Adenitis ..	325	13	7	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	7	6
Rickets .. ..	697	30	2	—	21	3	—	4	5	5	12	8
Skin Diseases .. ..	292	11	6	—	4	1	—	—	3	3	2	3
Bronchitis .. ..	522	25	16	—	4	4	—	1	5	2	6	12
Nervousness .. ..	200	8	2	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	3	2
Non-Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis ..	443	23	12	—	5	3	—	3	3	2	9	9
Lupus .. ..	117	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	127	7	—	5	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	3
Asthma .. ..	248	10	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	4
Chorea .. ..	146	7	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	3
Rheumatism .. ..	158	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	1
Ophthalmia .. ..	41	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Miscellaneous ..	220	13	7	—	1	3	—	2	1	4	5	3
Totals .. ..	5023	230	106	6	59	43	4	12	27	30	85	88

The following amplifies the above table, and deals with cases discharged by a Medical Officer during the year.

### Debility.

#### (a) Following Infectious Diseases.

These were mostly cases of Bronchitis and general ill-health following Whooping Cough and Measles. All were improved, although several cases still had the irritable cough which often persists so long after these illnesses.

(b) *Associated with Nervous Symptoms.*

All the five cases discharged showed improvement, though none showed complete cure. The complete relaxation associated with Ultra Violet Ray therapy has a beneficial effect on certain highly-strung children.

(c) *Associated with Malnutrition.*

All five cases were under weight at the commencement of treatment, and all were given Malt and Oil in addition to Ultra Violet Ray Therapy. 4 cases showed accelerated weight gain, but one child after a long course had to be discharged without weight gain. This child comes of a family where all the children are of very poor physique. All cases are still under supervision.

(d) *With Catarrhal Symptoms.*

5 children all had bronchial catarrh and all improved. It is not to be expected that bronchitis will be cured by Ultra Violet Ray but the general condition and the appetite of the child frequently improves. It is difficult to assess the benefit of Ultra Violet Ray, as spontaneous remissions are so frequent. The children are usually much better on Cod Liver Oil alone than on Cod Liver Oil and Malt.

(e) *With Cervical Adenitis.*

7 cases were discharged, and of these 5 had no abnormal cervical glands enlarged when discharged. The other two were resistant, and the glands, although small, may have been tuberculous.

It is interesting to note that the majority of children lose a little weight in the first month or six weeks of Ultra Violet Ray treatment, and then begin to gain. Many children undoubtedly only get full benefit in health and gain weight rapidly after the course is finished.

The effect on the appetite of debilitated children is very variable but almost always it improves after the course is finished. The tendency in the Clinic is to give a short course of treatment and to repeat it if necessary after a rest of two months.

## **Rickets.**

12 cases were discharged during the year and all showed improvement. All had Cod Liver Oil in addition. Most of the cases attending for Ultra Violet Ray treatment are in the active

stage and are cases of young children with bow legs or knock knees. It is not always in badly nourished infants, or infants with poor housing conditions, or infants who have never had Cod Liver Oil, that rickets occur. It is by no means uncommon to have referred to the Clinic children at 12-18 months who have been breast-fed and had Cod Liver Oil since their earliest months. It would seem that there is an individual factor and this theory is strengthened by the cases of successive children of a family being rickety without obvious external cause.

### **Skin Diseases.**

2 cases were discharged—a much smaller number than last year when “Skin Diseases” was the largest group. These conditions also are so subject to remission that it is difficult to assess the value of treatment. However, both cases were much improved and both had had previous medical treatment with little success.

### **Bronchitis.**

As mentioned above, the results of Ultra Violet Ray are capricious in this condition. Of the six cases discharged two showed no improvement, and both were long standing cases of bronchiectasis.

### **Nervousness.**

In the Annual Report for 1936 this was defined as meaning a condition of a very sensitive nervous system, manifesting itself in timidity, irritability, habit spasm, sleeplessness, lack of self confidence. Three cases discharged showed improvement. In all cases parents were given advice as to handling of “difficult” children, and an attempt was made to find the cause.

### **Non-Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis.**

9 cases were discharged during the year. Of these 4 were cases of persisting cervical adenitis after tonsillectomy. 2 cases were apparently unaffected by Ultra Violet Ray, but 7 showed subsidence in varying degree.

### **Lupus.**

One case of lupus in a child was completely healed after six months' treatment.

### **Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**

One case of tuberculous cervical adenitis was benefited, and the glands appear to be subsiding without surgical interference.



One case of tuberculous abdominal glands improved in general condition.

### **Chorea and Rheumatism.**

It is not to be expected that Ultra Violet Ray would improve these cases and such is our experience. Some cases of chorea would seem to be improved temporarily but the condition always recurs. It is very convenient to have these children under strict supervision because of the incidence of heart complications. These children after the acute stage require open air schooling and graduated rest rather than Ultra Violet Ray treatment.

### **Asthma.**

6 cases were discharged and all showed but little improvement. As asthma and bronchitis are closely allied in many children great improvement is not to be expected.

### **Ophthalmia.**

2 cases were discharged and both were cases of blepharitis. In both cases the eyes were unaffected by Ultra Violet Ray but the general condition improved. Cases of ophthalmia with corneal ulceration would seem to be the most suitable cases for Ultra Violet Ray Therapy.

## **MENTAL DEFICIENCY.**

The arrangements for carrying out the duties of the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts remain as described in the 1936 Report, namely :—

(1) Ascertainment—through any reliable source, but chiefly through the Education Authority, the Child Welfare Centres and the Public Assistance Department. Low grade infant defectives in particular receive careful attention, and their supervision is facilitated by the fact that the Health Visitor acts as both Child Welfare and Mental Deficiency Visitor.

(2) Medical examination, where necessary, as soon as possible after ascertainment.

(3) Further action in the way of supervision, training, guardianship, or institutional care, as indicated, according to circumstances and available provision. Patients requiring institutional care are sent to the St. Catherine's Certified Institution, Doncaster, belonging to the South West Yorkshire



Joint Board for the Care of the Mentally Defective, of which Wakefield is a member. Practically all the accommodation allocated to Wakefield had been taken up by the end of 1937, but new beds for all classes of patients except high grade male adults will become available during 1938. Some of this new accommodation is urgently needed and will be taken up as soon as it is ready for occupation.

### Ascertainment and Classification.

At the end of 1937, there were 125 mental defectives (62 males and 63 females) on the Register of the Mental Deficiency Authority. This list of cases does not include children coming under the jurisdiction of the Education Authority. The cases are classified as follows :—

#### (a) Mental Defectives subject to be dealt with under the Acts :—

	<i>Total.</i>	Males.	Females.
In Institutions under Order ..	33	15	18
On Licence from Institutions ..	1	—	1
Under Guardianship .. ..	3	3	—
Under Statutory Supervision ..	25	17	8
In County Public Assistance institution (awaiting removal to a Mental Deficiency Institution)	2	1	1
In Mental Deficiency Institutions (maintained by Public Assistance Committee) .. ..	3	2	1
Mental Defectives in receipt of Public Assistance with respect to whom no action has yet been taken .. .. .	10	6	4

#### (b) Mental defectives who may become subject to be dealt with :—

Under Voluntary Supervision ..	48	18	30
Total .. ..	125	62	63

In addition to the above, there were 99 children (67 boys and 32 girls) between the ages of 7 and 16 years who had been certified to the Education Authority as feeble-minded.

During 1937, 4 new mental defectives became subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Of these, three

were statutorily notified by the Education Authority, two being placed under Statutory Supervision ; the third case, at the end of 1937, was in the County Public Assistance Institution awaiting a bed at St. Catherine's Institution. The fourth new patient was a girl, 18 years of age, in whose case representation was made by the parents that she was in need of care and supervision which could not be provided in the home. This patient was admitted to St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster. (Two of the above four cases were already known to the Local Authority as persons who might become subject to be dealt with).

During 1937, 12 names were added to the list of patients under voluntary supervision, i.e. mentally defective persons known to the local authority but in whose case no circumstances exist rendering them subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Of these 12, 4 were notified informally by the Local Education Authority as children who had been certified educationally defective at school, and who, on attaining the age of 16 years, were likely to require further supervision ; 4 were low grade infant defectives found at Child Welfare Centres ; 1 was notified by the Public Assistance Officer, and 3 were transferred from the area of another authority.

During the year, 2 patients under Statutory Supervision left the City. One patient under Voluntary Supervision died, one left the City, and in one case, further supervision was considered unnecessary.

### **Institutional Care.**

One Wakefield patient was admitted to St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster, during 1937. The following statement shows the distribution of patients in the various classes of accommodation at the end of the year :—

	Number of Beds allocated to Wakefield.	Number of Patients in Institution.	Number of Patients on Licence.
High Grade Males . . .	14*	11	—
High Grade Females ..	13	14	—
High Grade Boys (under 16 years) ..	3	2	—
Low Grade Males ..	2	2	—
Low Grade Females ..	2	2	1
Total ..	34*	31	1

\*Two beds on loan to another Authority

In addition to the above, there are two other patients, both adult females, chargeable to Wakefield in Institutions, one at Hortham Colony, Bristol, and one at the Poor Law Institution, Grenoside, near Sheffield.

### Guardianship.

At the end of 1937, three patients were under Guardianship Orders, 2 under the care of the Guardianship Society, Brighton, and one under the care of his mother in Wakefield.

### Occupation Centre.

Mr. Osbourn, Secretary of the Council of Social Service, has kindly supplied the following information with regard to work at the Centre during 1937 :—

At the end of 1937, 12 patients (4 boys and 8 girls) were attending the Occupation Centre. The average attendance over the year was ten.

Steady progress in the work of the Centre has been maintained throughout the year. Activities have to be adapted to the varying ages and ability of the young people who attend. Some can do craft work of a simple character ; others have to be occupied and interested with jig-saw puzzles and mechanical toys. Most of them enjoy music, games and dancing, and they are all trained as far as possible in personal hygiene and domestic duties. A mid-day meal



provided by the Mental and Child Welfare Committee offer an excellent opportunity for the latter.

Occasional social events, such as a summer outing and their Christmas Party, are real sources of enjoyment.

Although the activities may not be strictly regarded as training with a definite purpose, they undoubtedly help the young people concerned to an enjoyment of life that would otherwise be impossible.

### SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

This service is intimately correlated with the general public health service. The medical work is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the three Assistant Medical Officers, and the work of the School Nurses is carried out by the Six Health Visitors. In addition, there is a School Dentist, a School Clinic Nurse and an Orthopaedic Clinic Nurse. The work embraces (1) Routine medical inspection of entrants, intermediates and leavers ; (2) Supplementary medical inspection at the School and at the School Clinic, including special examinations *re* Mental Deficiency, etc. ; (3) Treatment of Minor Ailments at the School Clinic ; (4) Vision refraction and prescribing of spectacles at the Ophthalmic Clinic ; (5) Dental inspection and treatment ; (6) Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment ; (7) Cleanliness surveys and the following up of defective children by the School Nurses.

During 1937, the number of medical examinations amounted to 12,860 and 12,076 medical certificates were issued. At the Ophthalmic Clinic, 584 new cases were examined with 1,282 attendances, and 486 prescriptions for spectacles were issued. The School Dentist inspected the teeth of 6,002 children and found that 4,221 required treatment, although only 2,255 actually attended at the Dental Clinic for treatment. 153 children attended the Orthopaedic Clinic, with 1,462 attendances, whilst 230 children attended the Ultra-Violet Light Clinic, with 5,023 attendances. At the Clinics for Minor Ailments at King Street, Snapethorpe and Manyates Park, 1,904 children made 18,350 attendances.

The results of the routine inspection of the elementary school children showed that 75 per cent. had carious teeth, 24 per cent. had defective vision, 13 per cent. diseases of the throat and nose, 8 per cent. of the girls had verminous heads, 9 per cent. diseases of the lungs (mostly bronchitis), 7 per cent. enlarged glands



(mostly Cervical), 4 per cent. external diseases of the eyes, 3 per cent were dull and backward, 1 per cent. had defective hearing, 2 per cent. defective nutrition, and less than one per cent. each tuberculosis, mental deficiency, defective clothing and footwear. 19 per cent were free from any defect. 28 per cent. were referred for treatment other than dental treatment or cleansing and of these 83 per cent. received treatment.

### BLINDNESS.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Welfare of the Blind Department for the following information :—

(a) Total number of blind persons on the Register at  
31st December, 1937 .. .. . 133

(b) Distribution of the number given in (a) :—

Cases in Institutions, Schools or Homes :—

Children in Special Schools .. ..	3	}	12
Resident in "Child Memorial" Home for the Blind .. .. .	6		
Resident in West Riding Mental Hospital	3		

Cases residing in their own homes :—

Adolescents undergoing training .. ..	1	}	121
Adults undergoing training .. ..	2		
Workshop employees .. .. .	2		
Home Workers .. .. .	5		
Other Workers .. .. .	4		
Not employed .. .. .	107		

Number of persons in receipt of Domiciliary Assistance 90

Persons added to the Register during 1937 :—

New Cases .. .. .	18
Transferred from other areas .. .. .	3

Persons removed from the Register during 1937 :—

Deceased .. .. .	17
Removed to other areas .. .. .	3
Decertified .. .. .	2

### Examinations.

Eight clinics were held during the year by Dr. C. G. Kay Sharp at which 41 cases were examined.

**Table showing Age Distribution of Cases on the Register :—**

	0—5 years	5—16 years	16—21 years	21—40 years	40—50 years	50—65 years	65—70 years	70 yrs. & over	Total.
Males .. ..	—	2	1	6	7	23	6	23	68
Females .. ..	—	3	1	7	5	16	16	17	65
Total .. ..	—	5	2	13	12	39	22	40	133

**Table showing Incidence of Blindness at the following Age Periods. :—**

	0—1 years	1—5 years	5—10 years	10—20 years	20—30 years	30—40 years	40—50 years	50—60 years	60—70 years	70 & over	Total.
Males .. .	8	2	1	2	6	4	7	11	16	11	68
Females .. ..	13	—	3	3	—	3	7	12	16	8	65
Total .. ..	21	2	4	5	6	7	14	23	32	19	133

The following is a list of the main causes of blindness found amongst the 18 cases who were examined and certified as blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, during the year 1937 :—

Primary Cataract .. ..	11
Disseminated Sclerosis .. ..	2
Congenital, hereditary and developmental defects .. ..	2
Diabetes .. ..	1
Syphilis (acquired) .. ..	1
Distichiasis and Buphthalmos.. ..	1

### **Prevention of Blindness.**

At the end of 1937, a Scheme under the provisions of Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the treatment of eye diseases and defects, and for other purposes connected with the prevention of blindness, was in course of preparation. At the time of writing this Report (May, 1938) the Scheme has been put into operation and it will be dealt with in the Annual Report for 1938.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

A special Health Exhibition was held from 26th April to 1st May, 1937, under the auspices of the Wakefield Social Service Council and arranged by the Central Council for Health Education. Numerous interesting exhibits were laid out and each Stand was in charge of an expert. The Exhibition was opened by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., who was supported by the Mayor (Councillor George Hemingway) in the Chair, the Mayoress, the Deputy Mayor and Deputy Mayoress (Councillor and Mrs. E. Slater), the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor S. Butterworth), and Mr. R. G. L. Anderson.

Altogether there were about 20 Stands, each one dealing with a particular aspect of health, especially the maintenance of good health rather than the cure of disease.

Prominent among the Lecturers during the week were Professor S. J. Cowell, F.R.C.P., of the University of London, who gave a most interesting talk on "Food and Fitness," Dr. J. H. Harley Williams, who dealt with "Tuberculosis, Its Prevention and Cure," Mrs. Tamplin, of the Eugenics Society, and Miss L. C. Dixon, of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare, who in her address on Infant Management gave many very useful hints to mothers. Major H. F. Stimson, of the University College of Wales, delivered a very instructive address on "Physical Education."

Special films were shown to school children by arrangement with the Playhouse, the Carlton, and Savoy Cinemas, to the Managers of which we are deeply indebted for their great interest and active co-operation in this valuable piece of work.



METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, 1937.

MONTH.	BAROMETER CORRECTED.				TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.				SUNSHINE HOURS.		
	Mean 9 a.m.	Maximum Reading.	Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date.	Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Subsoil 6 inches.	Subsoil 1 foot.	Subsoil 2 feet.	Subsoil 4 feet.	Subsoil 20 feet.	Total inches.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.		Date.	No. of days on which .01 or more fell.
January ..	29.735	30.507	8th	29.183	18th	56.3	22nd	21.8 28.2	15th 12th	39.7	40.4	41.7	44.0	50.1	3.45	1.01	18th	22	21.7
February	29.517	30.024	15th	28.908	28th	56.9	14th	28.3	24th	38.5	39.4	40.6	42.7	49.6	4.32	0.71	28th	20	55.9
March ..	29.664	30.405	30th	28.987	13th	56.5	18th	20.9	26th	36.5	38.1	39.5	41.3	49.0	2.41	1.14	11th	22	56.7
April ..	29.837	30.484	30th	29.261	16th	62.8	23rd	29.0 38.8	1st 17th	46.0	45.8	45.2	43.8	48.2	2.74	0.59	16th	19	69.3
May ..	30.005	30.349	1st	29.469	21st	77.5	29th	38.9	1st	52.6	52.4	51.3	48.3	47.8	2.96	0.71	11th	15	159.1
June ..	30.024	30.263	16th	29.718	29th	74.8	10th	40.2 46.8	3rd 29th	58.3	58.5	57.7	53.3	47.6	1.39	0.49	13th	15	150.8
July ..	29.950	30.200	18th	29.702	24th	82.5	3rd	46.9	17th 31st	61.0	61.3	60.8	56.6	48.0	2.59	1.35	15th	13	131.3
August ..	30.067	30.373	27th	29.587	17th	82.0 81.8	3rd 6th	40.2	27th	60.9	61.8	61.7	58.2	48.6	0.56	0.14	14th	10	146.9
September	29.893	30.213	11th	29.230	16th	76.7	7th	38.2	22nd	54.5	55.8	57.2	56.5	49.3	1.36	0.64	17th	13	108.9
October ..	29.983	30.567	5th	28.940	23rd	66.7	1st	32.5	18th	49.7	50.8	52.5	53.4	50.0	2.66	1.20	23rd	12	40.7
November	30.050	30.522	28th	29.261	19th	56.6	30th	23.1	22nd	41.5	42.8	45.4	48.7	50.4	1.97	0.63	18th	14	30.7
December	29.876	30.722	27th	28.934	14th	55.9	24th	21.3	20th	37.3	37.8	40.0	43.7	50.4	2.02	0.45	6th	25	10.3
Totals (where necessary)															28.43			200	982.3
Mean (where necessary)	29.883									48.0	48.7	49.5	49.2	49.1					(Daily 2.69) 22%